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DATE OF RGVEDA

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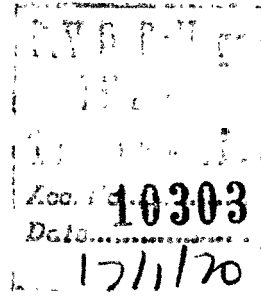
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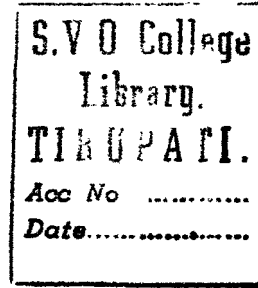


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To
F. E. Pargiter and S. N. Pradhan
whose researches have proved a
source of inspiration to the author

इतिहासपुराणाभ्यां वेदं समुपबृंहयेत्



ABBREVIATIONS

AIORI	=	Annals of Bhanuarkar Research Institute
A ₁ Br	=	Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (Anandashram)
AIHT	=	Ancient Indian Historical Tradition
Bd	=	Brahmāṇḍapurāṇa
Bh	=	Bhāgavata
Bhāg	=	Bhāgavata
Br	=	Brahmapurāṇa
Brā	=	Bṛhaddevatā
Br Devata	=	„
Brhadd	=	„
CAI	=	Chronology of Ancient India by Pradhan
Hr	=	Harivaṃś'a
Hv	=	„
Mbh	=	Mahābhārata
Mat	=	Matsyapurāṇa
Mt	=	„
PHAI	=	Political History of Ancient India
Rām	=	Rāmāyaṇa
RV	=	Ṛgveda
Vā	=	Vāyupurāṇa
Vy	=	„
Vṣ	=	Viṣṇupurāṇa

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Preface

By establishing certain synchronisms, it has been shown, here, that out of 1128 hymns of *Ṛgveda* 774 hymns have been composed during Rāma-period i. e. during the period covered by those five generations which would be represented by Rāma Dāśarathi and four generations just preceding him. Out of the remaining hymns 48 are composed during Pre-Rāma period, 101 during Post-Rāma period, 23 during Mahābhārata period and 82 are doubtful or unassigned. A study of all the Ṛṣis has been made, one by one, Maṇḍala-wise and an attempt has been made to fix up the chronological position of each and every Ṛṣi of the *Ṛgveda*.

The results, at present, are meant to be tentative. Only points are noted and no attempt at elaboration is made. If a second edition is called forth attempt will be made to check up and verify all the references (which has not been possible now) and to elaborate the points which are merely noted now.

However, the conclusions reached here, show (1) that it is possible to assign more than 90 per cent hymns of the present *Ṛgveda* to definite periods (2) that the present *Ṛksamhitā* is a collection of hymns composed by the Āṅgirā family or those

families which were intimately related by marriage ties with the Aṅgirā family, (3) that these Vedic Ṛṣis had connections with the kings of both the Solar and Lunar branches and therefore Pargiter's hypothesis that the *Ṛgveda* originated with the Mānavas etc is incorrect, and (4) that the extent of Aryan settlement in the Ṛgvedic days was from Tibet to the Narmadā and from Surāṣṭra and Punjab to Assam.

It is regretted that owing to the inconvenience of the Press, uniformity in types is not maintained. The symbols R, PR etc are printed in italics as well as in ordinary types but they mean the same thing. On pp. 84-5 names have had to be printed without diacritical marks.

Vallabhvidyānagar

Via Anand

24-1-52

D. R. MANKAD

N. B. Whoever writes anything about this book is requested to send a copy of his writing to the author.

CHAPTER ONE

SYNCHRONISMS

AS is well-known, along with the *Ṛgveda* are preserved *Anukramāṇīs*. These have preserved for us the names of the ṛṣis i.e. the composers of the various hymns of *Ṛgveda*. For every sūкта or hymn, the *Anukramāṇīs* give the name of its ṛṣi and there are about 400 such ṛṣis. If we can know when these ṛṣis lived, we can know the time of the composition of the *Ṛgveda*. In the following pages I shall try to fix the chronological position of each of these ṛṣis and thus try to arrive at the age when these sūktas were composed.

For this purpose, I shall first establish certain synchronisms and then take up ṛṣis, one by one, and apply the results of these synchronisms to them.

I shall start with a story which Pargiter¹ has narrated thus:²

1. *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, p. 157 ff.
2. *Mbh* 1, 104; XII, 313, *Bḍ* III, 74, 3.—46; *Bhag.* IX, 20, 36.8 twice in *V.* 99, 36-46, 141—50 and *Mat* 48, 32-42; 49, 17-26

"There were two rishis Bṛhaspati and his elder brother, who is called Ucathya in the *Vedārthadīpikā* (on RV. VI. 52) and *Bṛhadevātā* (iv, 11-15), Utathya in the *Mahābhārata*. Uśija in the *Brahmaṇḍa* and *Matsya* and Aśija or Asija (but sometimes Uśija) in the *Vāyu*. Utathya is a very common variant for Ucathya, and Aśija a mistake for Uśija. These are therefore two distinct names, Ucathya and Uśija, and it will be shown further that Ucathya is the correct name of this rishi. He had a wife Mamatā, and their son was Dirghatamas, who was born blind. Bṛhaspati is said to have consorted with her and his son was Bharadvāja. That there was a rishi Dirghatamas Aucathya Māmateya 'son of Ucathya and Mamata who was blind is proved by the *Rigveda* and that there was also a rishi Bharadvāja son of Bṛhaspati is asserted by *Sarvānukramani* in ascribing many hymns in book VI to him.

"This story continues with Dirghatamas.¹ He lived in his paternal cousin's hermitage, whom the Purāṇas apparently call Saradvant, but indulged in gross immorality or misbehaved towards the wife of the younger Autathya (Aucathya)² Hence he was expelled and set adrift in the Ganges. He was carried downstream to the eastern Āpava kingdom and was there welcomed by king Bali. This incident finds support in the *Rigveda* (I, 154, 3-5) where he speaks

1. *Va*, 99, 32; *Bd* III, 74, 94, *Mat* 48, 83, 4; *Brhadd*. IV, 15

2. *Mat* says Gautama but this seems a misreading as the sequel shows. *Va* 65, 101 and *Bd* III, 1, 106 say Saradvant was Utathya's son.

of having been delivered from bodily hurt and from dangers in the rivers. There Dirghatamas married the queen's Sūdrā nurse and had Kakṣivant and other sons; and at Bali's desire begot on the queen Sudeśṇā five sons Aṅga, Vaṅga, Kalinga, Puṇḍra and Suhma, who were called the Bāleya kṣatra and also Bāleya brahmanas. This is strange yet not improbable for brahmanas did render such services. Afterwards he gained his sight and assumed the name Gotama or Gautama."

Pradhan relates¹ the last portion thus, which is correct, Pargiter's version being loose and less exact.

"In the *Mahābhārata* (1, 113 ch) it is related in interesting detail that the Ṛgvedic ṛṣi Dirghatamā Māmateya, after being thrown into the Ganges was rescued by the Kṣatriya king Vali who took the ṛṣi to his house and, according to the custom of Niyoga then prevalent in the Aryan society, requested the ṛṣi to raise progeny in the queen. The queen disliked the old poet, but being afraid of her husband ordered her maid servant to go to the poet (whom Brhaddevatā calls Usik) Accordingly the famous Kakṣivant, the author of *Ṛgveda* I, 116-126 etc. was born. Being apprised of the fact that the queen did not go to the ṛṣi, the king Vali ordered her again to approach him. This time the queen obeyed and Aṅga and other brothers were born."

I must add that according to this story Brhaspati approached Mamatā, the wife of Utathya, when

1. *Chronology of Ancient India*, p. 208.

she was pregnant.¹ Already she bore a child by Utathya. This was Dirghatamā. And both Dirghatamā and Bharadvāja were born of Mamatā, after Bṛhaspati cohabited with her. Therefore Dirghatamā may be called Autathya and Māmateya and Bharadvāja may be called Bārhaspatya and Māmateya. Pradhan has also shown² that in the *Ṛgveda* Bharadvāja calls himself Vājineya and this would mean that Mamatā had another name Vājini.

This establishes that there were two ṛṣis Bharadvāja and Dirghatamā, both brothers, born of the same mother but of two different fathers. That this story is historically true is proved by the fact that both these are authors of Ṛgvedic hymns³ and both are referred to as such in the *Sarvānukramanī* and in the hymns themselves⁴.

Now Bharadvāja in his compositions says that he had received gifts from a king named Divodāsa⁵.

1. In the *Purāṇas* and *Mbh* referred to in a foot note earlier.
2. *CAI* p. 7. see *Rv*, VI, 26, 2

त्वां वाजी हवन्तं वाजिनयो सहो वाजस्य राधस्य सातौ ।

त्वां वृत्रेष्विन्द्र सत्पतिं तद्वत् त्वां चष्टे मुष्टिहा गोषु युध्यन् ॥

3. Bharadvāja Bārhaspatya is the author of *Rv*, VI, 1—14; 16—30; 37—43; 53—74; IX, 67 (1—3); X, 137 (1)

Dirghatamā is the author of *Rv*, 1, 140—164. Incidents of this story seem referred to in *Rv*.

4. In VI, 73, 1—3 Bharadvāja says 'Bṛhaspati Āṅgīrasa is my father'—बृहस्पतिर्गङ्गिरसः पिता नः Dirghatamā mentions himself in I, 147, 3; 152, 6; 158, 1 etc.
5. Bharadvāja refers to Divodāsa in VI, 16, 5; 16, 19; 18, 13; 26, 5; 61, 1; acc. to *Mbh* XIII, 30, Bharadvāja became Divodāsa's purohita. Same statement is made in *Pañcavims'a Brahmana* (5, 3, 7).

who is described as Atithigva. Let us, therefore, see who this Divodāsa was and when he flourished.

Pradhan has admirably shown that Divodāsa, who is often called Atithigva in the *R̥gveda* was the same as Divodāsa, the king of Kāśī. He has shown how the Kāśī king Divodāsa is described in the Purāṇas as the son of Vadhryas'va and how even in *R̥gveda* this Divodāsa is called the son of Vadhryas'va.¹ According to *R̥gveda* this Divodāsa won a decisive victory over Sambara.² Now *Itamāyaṇa* also records this fight in the following verses.

पुरा देवासुरे युद्धे राजर्षिभिः पतिः

आगच्छत् त्वामुपादाय देवराजस्य साह्यकम् ॥ 9, 11

दिशमाख्याय कैकेयी दक्षिणां दण्डकान् प्रति ।

वैजयन्तमिति ख्यातं पुरं यत्र तिमिध्वजः ॥ 12

स शम्बर इति ख्यातः शतमायी महासुरः

It is said here that Daśaratha went as an ally of Devarāja (Divodāsa) in a battle against Sambara. This Sambara's personal name was Timidhvaja. He ruled in the Daṇḍakā forest, with his capital at Vaijayanta. It was, by the way, in this battle that Daśaratha had given two boons to Kaikeyī.

1. *Vā.* 99,200; *Hv* I, 32, 70. *Vs* IV, 19, 16. *Vāya* says: (99,200).

वध्र्यश्वान्मिथुनं जज्ञे मेनकायामिति श्रुतिः ।

दिवोदाश्व राजर्षिहृत्या च यशस्विनी ॥

Rv refers to Vadhryas'va being the father of Divodāsa in VI, 61,1 thus:

इयमदाश्वभसमृणक्ष्युतं दिवोदासं वध्र्यश्वाय दाशुषे ।

2. Practically in every Maṇḍala, this is referred to in the Indra-hymns. See particularly VI Maṇḍala.

This shows that Divodāsa, who is famous in the *Ṛgveda* for his battle with Sambara was a contemporary of Daśaratha, the father of Śrī Rāma.

This contemporaneity of Divodāsa and Daśaratha is supported by the fact, as is shown by Pradhan, that Māyāvati the wife of Sambara was the sister of Mandodarī the wife of Rāvaṇa,¹ who was Daśaratha's contemporary.

According to the *Purāṇas*, this Divodāsa had a sister named Ahalyā, who was purified by Śrī Rāma.² This also proves that Divodāsa was Daśaratha's contemporary. Again this Ahalyā was married to Saradvant, who was the cousin of Dirghatamas as has been said earlier. And Dirghatamā's brother Bharadvāja was Divodāsa's purohita. Therefore also Daśaratha and Divodāsa were contemporaries.

In Rāmāyaṇa, it is stated that Pratardana, the king of Kāśī came to greet Rāma on the occasion of his coronation. (VII, 38, 15). This Pratardana was the son of Divodāsa. Therefore also, Divodāsa and Daśaratha were contemporaries.

Again, Rāma going on his exile had stayed for a night at the Ashrama of this Bharadvāja at Prayāga. (*Rām*, II, 89th, 23). In *Rām* he is called devapurohita, and all the commentators explain this

1. *Sivapurana* VI, 13.

2. *Br.* 123, 100, *Va.* 99, 201; *H.* I, 32, 71; *Mt* 15, 8; *Bh* IX, 21, 34. *Vs* IV, 19, 26.

as his being the son of Bṛhaspati, who was deva-purohita. Thus, this also supports the same syn-chronism.

This establishes that Divodāsa was a contemporary of Daśaratha the father of Sri Rāma.

Now just as Bharadvāja received gifts from Divodāsa, so did he receive gifts from a king named Prastoka.¹ This Prastoka is described as the son of Sṛñjaya.² Since Bharadvāja received gifts from Divodāsa and Prastoka, these two were contemporaries.

Again, we know that the winner of the Dāśarājna battle was Sudās, the son of Pijavana.³ Pijavana was the son of Sṛñjaya.⁴ And Sṛñjaya, the father of Pijavana and Prastoka, was the son of Devavāta.⁵ Thus Prastoka was the uncle of Sudās.

Therefore, Divodāsa, Sudās and Prastoka were Daśaratha's contemporaries. So also, Bharadvāja who received gifts from these, was Daśaratha's contemporary. Naturally, therefore, Dirghatamā, the brother of Bharadvāja, also was Daśaratha's contemporary.

1. See: Bharadvāja in VI, 47, 22 says: Prastoka has given me ten gold purses and ten horses: what Atithigva won by defeating Sambara, we have received (that) from Divodāsa: R̥cā is.

प्रस्तोक इन्नु राधमस्त इन्द्र दशकोशयोदश वाजिनोऽदात् ।

दिवोदामादत्तिथिग्वस्य राधः शम्बर वसु प्रत्यग्रभीष्म ॥

2. See: सार्वर्ज्यस्य प्रस्तोकस्य दानस्तुतिः. Sāyaṇa on VI, 47, Br. Devatā also calls प्रस्तोक as सार्वर्ज्य V, 124.

3. Rv VII, 18 25; See CAI p. 83 ff.

4. Hr 1, 32, 77; CAI p. 84 ff.

5. अथ यः सृजये पुरो देववाते समिध्यते । युमां अमित्रदंभनः ।

Rv, VI, 15, 4 also Rv VII, 18, 25.

Now, I shall talk of some other important synchronisms.

In the Paurava branch of the Candravamśa, there was a king named Matināra. He had a son named Tamsu and a daughter named Gauri. This Tamsu had married Yama's daughter Ilini. By her Tamsu had a son named Dharmanetra. Dharmanetra had a son by Upadānvi, named Duṣyanta.¹

Matināra's daughter Gauri was married to Yuvanāśva of the Ikṣvāku Dynasty. Yuvanāśva had, by Gauri, a son named Māndhātā.² Thus we get the following table.

1. Matināra	
2. Tamsu (by Ilini d. of Yama)	2. Gaurī m. to Yuvanāśva
3. Dharmanetra (by Upadānvi)	3. Māndhātā
4. Duṣyanta	

Now in the family of Turvaśa (of the Candra Dynasty), there was a king named Karandhama, whose

1 Vy. 99, 119—169; Mt 49, 1—13; Hr I, 32, 1 ff.

2 मतिनासुताश्वासस्यः परमधार्मिकाः ॥ Hr I, 32, 2 ff

तंसुराद्यः प्रतिरथः सुबाहुश्चैव धार्मिकः ।

गौरी कन्या च विख्याता मान्धातुर्जननी शुभा ॥ ३

गौरी कन्या तृतीया च मान्धातुर्जननी शुभा Mt I 49,8

son was Marutta.¹ *Purāṇas* record about this Marutta that he had adopted Paurava Duṣyanta.²

In the Vaisālā line there was another Marutta. His father was Avikṣit, and grandfather was Karandhama. This Karandhama had a priest named Aṅgiras. This Aṅgiras had two sons Bṛhaspati and Saṁvarta. Marutta Āvikṣit requested Bṛhaspati to be his priest, but the latter refused saying he was already the Purohita of Indra. Therefore, Saṁvarta became the priest of Marutta. Later, Marutta married his daughter to Saṁvarta.³

Bṛhaspati as we have seen, had a brother Utathya. This Utathya's wife Mamitā, as we have seen, gave birth to Bharadvāja and Dirghatamā. Now, Duṣyanta had by Sūkuntalā a son named Bharata. This Bharata was coronated (Aindra Malābhīṣeka) by Dirghatamā.⁴ Later this Bharata adopted Bharadvāja Bārhaspatya as his son.⁵ This Bharadvāja's son Vidatha or Vitatha

1. *AIHT* p 106 ff; *Vy* 99, 1—6; *Bd* iii, 74, 1 ff; *Mt* 48, 1—5; *H* I, 32 116 ff

2. दुष्यन्त पौरव चापि लेभे पुत्रमकल्मषम् ॥ *Hr* I, 32,120

3. *AIHT*, p. 157; *Vy* 86, 9—11; *Bḡ* IX, 2,26—8; *Mbh* XIII, 137

4. *Aitareya Brahman* 39, 9

5. *Vy* 99,137—40; *Mt* 49,14—15; *AIHT* p. 159

तेन ते मरुतस्तस्य मरुत्सोमेन तुष्टुः ।

उपनिन्युभरद्वाजं प्रत्रार्थं भरताय वै ॥ *Mt* 49,29

दायादोऽङ्गिरसः सूनोरौरमस्तु बृहस्पतेः

सकामिता भरद्वाजो मरुद्भरतं प्रति ॥ ३०

succeeded Bharata on the throne. Bharadvāja himself never occupied the throne. This table will be as under.

4. Duṣyanta	4. Aṅgiras
5. Bharata	5. Bṛhaspati
6. Bharadvāja	6. Bharadvāja 6. Dirghatamā
7. Vidatha	

Now, as we have seen, Dirghatamā, after he retired became Gotama or Gautama. His cousin Saradvant was also a Gautama. This Saradvant had married Ahalyā, who was purified by Rāma. Ahalya's descent is as under.

In Paurava family, there was a king named Ajāmiḍha. This Ajāmiḍha, by Nilini, had a son named Sānti. Sānti's son was Suśānti. Suśānti's son was Purujānu. Purujānu's son was Tr̥kṣa, whose son was Bhṛmyasva. Bhṛmyasva's son was Mudgala. This Mudgala had married Indrasenā, the daughter of Nala Naiṣadha (famous Nala of Nalopākhyāna). Mudgala had Vadhryasva as his son and this Vadhrya va, as we have seen, had, by Menakā a son named Divodāsa and a daughter named Ahalya.¹ The table will stand thus:

1. See *CAI* p. 1 ff. It is amply shown there how Indrasenā was the daughter of Nala.

Ajāmidha	
Sinti	
Susānti	
. Puru ānu	1. Matināra
. Trkṣa	2. Tṛṃsu
. Bhṛmyasva	3. Dharmanetra
. Mudgala	4. Duṣyanta
(by Indrasenā)	
. Vadhryasva	5. Bharatā
(by Menakā ¹)	
	6. (Bharadvāja)
. Divodāsa	6. Ahalyā m. to Saradvant.
	6. Dirghatama

Now, Māndhātā, the son of Gaurī had a brother named Haryasva.² Haryasva's son was Yadu. Yadu's son was Mādhava, whose son was Satvat and Satvat's son was Bhīma. This Bhīma, according to the express statement of Harivṃśa was a contemporary of Rāma Dāśarathi.³ This table will stand under:

1. It is not impossible if this Menakā was also the mother of Sakuntala.
2. See my paper 'Sri Kṛṣṇa's family—Solar or Lunar' in the *Journal of the Oriental Institute, Baroda* Vol I, No I; *Hr* II. 38.
3. राज्ये स्थिते नृपे तस्मिन्नामे राज्यं प्रशासति ।
शत्रुघ्नो लवणं हत्वा चिच्छेद स मधोर्वनम् ॥ *Hr* II, 38, 39

1. Matināra
|

Tamsu

2. Gauri—
|

3. Mandhātā 3. Haryasva
|

4. Yadu
|

5. Mādhava
|

6. Satvat
|

7. Bhima

CHAPTER TWO

ṚṢIS

(their chronological position)

“—but when hymns are ascribed to truly historical ṛishis, none are earlier than Vis’vāmitra.” *AIHT* p. 312 Pargiter

In this chapter, I shall consider the case of each of the ṛṣis and try to fix up their chronological position. In so doing I shall assign the ṛṣis to one of the following periods: (1) Rāma-period = *R*, (2) Pre-Rāma-period = *PR*, (3) Post-Rāma period = *PRP*, (4) Mahābhārata period = *Mbh*. Some cases I shall mark as doubtful (= *?*) and some cases I shall leave unmarked meaning that there is no indication to assign them to any of the above periods. In Chapter III, Note 1, I have explained the terms Rāma-period etc.

For the sake of convenience and economy of space, I have not started with the First but with the Second Maṇḍala. I have placed the First Maṇḍala before the Tenth.

Details about a ṛṣi are given in that Maṇḍala, where his name occurs first. If he occurs in subsequent Maṇḍalas also he is not treated there. I have noted the numbers of all the sūktas composed by a particular ṛṣi, against his name where it occurs first.

An alphabetical Index of all the ṛṣis is put at the end of the Volume.

* * *

M A Ṇ Ḍ A L A I I

1. Gṛtsamada: (II, 1-3; 8-26; 30-43. IX, 86. 46-48.) R

Regarding Gṛtsamada I quote Pradhan (*chronology of Ancient India* p. 27):

"Now it is stated in the *Mahābhārata* (XIII, 30, 58-59) that the son of this Bhārgava Vitahavya was that famous Gṛtsamada whose appearance was like that of Indra and who was assaulted by the Daityas who thought him to be Indra himself. It is stated that his compositions preserved in the *Ṛgveda* were among the very best.

"From the *Sarvānukramaṇī* of Kātyāyāna, Sāyaṇa quotes (on II, 1) "that Gṛtsamada who was the son of Sunahotra of the Āṅgiras family and who entered the Bṛgu family by being a Saunaka saw the second Maṇḍala."

"It is related in the *Bṛhaddevatā* (IV, 66-69) that Gṛtsamada having applied himself to austerity, looked like Indra. Then two Daityas of terrible prowess, Dhuni and Cumuri, thinking him to be Indra himself, fell upon him, armed. Then being aware of their intention, the ṛṣi glorified Indra who being pleased by the hymns of Gṛtsamada killed the two Daityas... Gṛtsamada is also described in the *Bṛhad-*

devatā (IV, 78) as the son of Sunahotra and as a Bhārgava in the *Sāṅkhāyana Brāhmaṇa* (XXII, 4).

“From the *Ṛgveda* we collect the following points about Gr̥tsamada.

(i) Gr̥tsamada was the son of Sunahotra (II, 41, 14 and 17).

(ii) He mentions Sambara as having been found in the mountains after a long search of forty years. (II, 12, 11).

(iii) He speaks of Sambara's hundred very old cities as having been rent by Indra (II, 14, 16).

(iv) He says that Indra rent the ninety-nine cities of Sambara in favour of Divodāsa (II, 19, 6).

(v) He says that the two Asuras Cumuri and Dhuni were killed by Indra in favour of the royal seer Dabhiti and that even the door-keeper of Dabhiti obtained the enemies' gold. (II, 15, 9).”

Thus we find that Gr̥tsamada knew of the exploits of Divodāsa. He, in his hymns refers to Sambara, Devodāsa, Dhuni, Cumuri and others. Therefore, he was either a contemporary of Divodāsa or a little later than him.

Sunahotra, the father of Gr̥tsamada was the son of Bharadvāja, the son of Br̥haspati.

For these reasons Gr̥tsamada belongs to Ramti-period ¹.

2. Kūrma (II, 27, 28, 29). R.

1, For explanation see ch three, Note one.

In the *Anukramaṇi* this Kūrma is called the son of Gr̥tsamada

3. Somāhuti Bhārgava (II, 4-7) R.

As Gr̥tsamada, though originally an Āṅgīrasa, had become a Bhārgava, this Somāhuti, whose four hymns are included here, was a descendent of Gr̥tsamada. He refers to 'Gārtsamadāh' in II, 4, 9 and therefore, seems to belong to Rāma-period.

N. B. Thus all the three ṛṣis of this Maṇḍala belong to Rāma-period and therefore all the hymns (43 in all) were composed during Rāma-period.

* * *

M A Ṇ Ḍ A L A III

1. Viśvāmitra Gāthinaḥ (III, 1-12; 24-32; 33, 1-3, 5, 7, 9, 11-13; 34; 35; 36, 1-9, 11; 37-53; 57-62. IX, 67, 13-15; X, 137, 5) R.

Viśvāmitra, the author of these hymns was, according to the *Anukramaṇi*, the son of Gāthi. In the Purāṇas his father's name is spelt as Gādhi. Gādhi's father was Kuśanābha and Kuśanābha's father was Kuśa. Therefore, Viśvāmitra is often called Kauśika.

He is a famous ṛṣi. In *Rāmāyaṇa* he is connected with Daśaratha and Rāma. In *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa* he is connected with Hariścandra and Rohita (33, 4. p. 896). In the *Purāṇas* he is connected with Satyavrata Triśaṅku, the father of Hariścandra.

(Hr I, 13). In *Ṛgveda* he calls himself a contemporary of Sudās Paijavana (III, 53, 9-11) and refers to Sambara in III, 47.4.

Thus he belongs to Rāma-period.

It is possible to argue that all these hymns may not be by the same Viśvāmitra. It is true that there have been more than one person of the same name. But the *Anukramāṇis* always distinguish between such persons. Atri is called simply Atri, Atri Bhauma and Atri Sāmkhya. Bṛhaspati is distinguished as Bṛhaspati Āngirasa and Bṛhaspati Laukya. And generally it is the practice to name a ṛṣi as the son of so and so. This Viśvāmitra is called Viśvāmitra, the son of Gāthi. Atri is called Atri Bhauma i. e. the son of Bhūmi. Bharadvāja is called Bṛhaspatya.

We know of only one ṛṣi named Gṛtsamada and only one ṛṣi named Vāmadeva and therefore there should be no difficulty in taking them to be the authors of the hymns which are ascribed to them.

Viśvāmitra, the son of Gāthi is also one. In many of the hymns ascribed to this Viśvāmitra, Kusikas are mentioned. Internal style also shows the author to be the same for several hymns. For instance 12 hymns—30-32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 43, 48-50—end with the same *ṛca* Sūnam huvema.....Sañjitam dhanānām.

Thus all the hymns ascribed to Viśvāmitra are likely to be his.

To Vasiṣṭha are ascribed 102 hymns out of 104. But internal evidence for common authorship is,

here, clear. In 85 out of 102 hymns, the refrain at the end of the hymn is *yūyam pāta svastibhih sadā nah*. And *Vasiṣṭha* is distinguished as *Maitrāvaruṇa*. Thus these 102 hymns are also by one and the same author.

2. *Ṛṣabha Vaiśvāmītra* (III, 13; 14; IX, 71) *R*.

He is the son of *Viśvāmītra Gāthina*.

3. *Kata Vaiśvāmītra* (III, 17-18) *R*.

He is also the son of *Viśvāmītra*.

4. *Utkila Kātya* (III, 15-16) *R*.

He is the son of *Kata* above.

5. *Gāthi Kauśika* (III, 19-22) *R*.

Gāthi or *Gāthi* as noted above is *Viśvāmītra*'s father.

6. *Devavāta Bhārata* (III, 23, jointly with *Devasravā Bhārata*) *R*.

Devavāta as we have seen in Ch. I, is the father of *Sṛñjayā* (the father of *Prastoka*) and *Pijavana* (the father of *Sudās*). As we have seen both *Sṛñjaya* and *Sudās* were the contemporaries of *Divodāsa*. Therefore this *Devavāta* belongs to *Rāma*-period.

Devavāta is described as the son of *Bharata*. It is said that *Bharata* had three sons *Devavāta*, *Devasravā* and *Aśvamedha*. Who this *Bharata* was is not known, but it seems almost certain that the *Bhāratas* who are often referred to in the *Ṛgveda* are the descendents of this *Bharata* and not the descendents of *Bharata Daśyanti*. *Bharata*, the son of *Duśyanta* had no son and he had adopted *Bharadvāja* as his son.

Thus Bharata's descendents are Devavāta, Devaśravā, Asvamedha (his sons); Sṛṅjaya (his grandson), Prastoka, Sahadeva and Pijavana (his great grandsons) and Sudās Pajavana (his great great-grandson). It seems that even Divodāsa was related in some manner to Devavāta (CAI p 86ff) And all these kings—Devavāta, Asvamedha, Sṛṅjaya, Prastoka, Sahadeva, Sudās and Divodāsa had patronised Ṛgvedic ṛṣis like Viśvāmitra, Vasiṣṭha, Bharadvāja. They themselves are the authors of Ṛgvedic hymns.

7. Devaśravā Bhārata (III, 23, jointly with Devavāta Bhārata) R.

He is the brother of Devavāta above.

8. Ghora Āngirasa (III, 36, 10 only one ṛcā) R.

Who this Ghora was is not known. As he is a joint author with V svāmitra Gāthinaḥ he must have been his contemporary, most probably a senior contemporary.

Kaṇva, the author of RV I, 36-43; IX, 94 is called Ghaura i. e. the son of Ghora. He seems to be the son of this Ghora. Again Pragātha Kāṇva is the author of VIII, 1, 1-2; 10, 48; 62-65. About him Sāyaṇi (on VIII, 1) says that he was the son of Ghora Āngirasa and thus was a younger brother of Kaṇva. But as Kaṇva later adopted him, he i. e. Pragātha came to be known as Pragātha Kāṇva (see Pragātha),

Now Kāṇva Ghaura refers to Medhyātithi who is his son and Medhyātithi refers to Sudās in VIII, 33, 3.

Thus Ghora belongs to Rāma-period.

9. Prajāpati Vaiśvāmītra (III, 38; 54-56; IX, 101, 13-16) R.

He seems to be a son or a descendent of Visvāmītra. He is a joint author of IX, 101 with Andhigu Syāvāśva, Yayāti Nāhuṣa, Nahuṣa, Mānava and Manu Samvarana and all these are contemporaries (see further ch. III, Note 2). If so he belongs to Rāma-period as Andhigu the son of Syāvāśva definitely belongs to this period. However see these ṛṣis also.

10. Prajāpati Vācya (III, 38; 54-56; IX, 84; 101, 13-16) R.

Who this ṛṣi was is not known, He is the son of Vāk. Vāk, the daughter of Ambhṛna is the authoress of X, 125. See Prajāpati Vaiśvāmītra and for reasons mentioned under Prajāpati Vaiśvāmītra, this Prajāpati also may belong to Rāma-period.

It is also likely that there was no Prajāpati Vaiśvāmītra.

11. Kusika Aśiratha (III, 31) R. He refers to Saramā (6) and Āṅgirā.

N. B. All the ṛṣis (10) and all the hymns (62) in this Maṇḍala belong to Rāma-period.

MAṆḌALA IV

1. Vāmadeva Gautama (IV, 1-17; 18, 2-3, 8-13; 19-41; 45-48).

“Vāmdeva was a well-known Āṅgirasa rishi as the genealogy says. (Vā, 59, 90, 101; Mṛ. 145, 104; 196, 4, 35-6.) Hymns ascribed to him show he was

a 'Gautama' and refer to Dirghatamas (IV, 4, 13)." (AIHT, p. 222).

In *Rāmāyaṇa* it is clearly stated that Vāmadeva was Dasaratha's ṛtvik see, ऋत्विजौ द्वावभिमती वसिष्ठा वामदेवश्च (I. 6. 4.) Vāmdeva is often mentioned in *Rāmāyaṇa*.

In his hymns Vāmdeva refers to Sambara (IV, 26, 3). Divodāsa (IV, 26, 3; IV, 30, 20), Sṛñjaya Daivavāta (IV, 15, 4), Somaka Sāhadevya (IV, 15, 1-10), Kutsa Ārjuneya (IV, 26, 1, IV, 30, 4), Bṛhaspati Āñgirasa (IV, 40 1) Kakṣivanta (IV, 26, 1) and Rjīśvā Vaidathin (IV. 16, 15-18),

Kakṣivanta is the son of Dirghatamas and Rjīśvā is the son of Vidatha, the son of Bharadvāja Bārhaspatya. Both these are Ṛgvedic ṛṣis.

Thus Vāmdeva belongs to Rāma-period. (IV, 18 is supposed to be jointly by Vāmdeva, Indra and Aditi).

2. Trasadasyu Paurukutsyah (IV, 42; V, 27; IX 110) Ṛ.

Trasadasyu is called the son of Purukutsa. According to *Purāṇas* Purukutsa was the son of Māndhātā, the famous Aikṣavāku king, by his wife Bindumati. Māndhātā belongs to Rāma-period. (See Māndhātā). But Sāyaṇa, at one place, has called Purukutsa to be the son of one Durgaha. He relies on the following rcā.

अस्माकमत्र पितरस्त आसन्सप्तऋषयो

दौर्गहे बध्यमाने ।

ते अयाजन्त त्रसदस्युमस्या इन्द्रं न वृत्रतुरमर्षदेवम् ॥ IV, 42, 8.

Here he explains 'daurgah' by 'durghahasya putrah'. Elsewhere (V, 33, 8) Purukutsa is called Gairikṣit i. e. son of Girikṣit (?) I have doubt about these interpretations of Sāyaṇa

I note the following for the chronological position of this Trasadasyu, who is a Ṛgvedic ṛṣi. Purukutsa is referred to in the *Ṛgveda* by Kutsa Āṅgirasas (I 112, 7) and Agastya (I, 174, 2). Trasadasyu is referred to by Vasiṣṭha (VII, 19, 3), Sadhvaṁsa Kāṇva (VIII, 8 21), Sobhari Kāṇva (VIII, 19, 36), Syāvāśva (VIII, 36, 7; VIII, 37, 7) and Paktha (VIII, 50, 10). Trasadasyavas are referred to by Sobhari (VIII, 19, 32, VIII, 20, 2 and 8).

Lastly, Trasadasyu is a joint author of RV. V. 27 with Trayyāruṇa Traivṛṣṇa and Aśvamedha the son of Bharata. Now Trayyāruṇa is the grand father of Hariścandra and is directly connected with Viśvāmitra Gāthinaḥ (Hr. I, 13) Bharata the father of Aśvamedha is also the father of Devavāta, the author of RV III, 23.

Thus Trasadasyu belongs to Rāma—period.

3. Ajamiḷha Sauhotra (IV, 43-44. jointly with Purumiḷha, which see) R or PR

4. Purumiḷha Sauhotra (IV, 43-44, jointly with Ajamiḷha Sauhotra.) R or PR.

In the Purāṇas Ajamiḷha and Purumiḷha are brothers and are named as the sons of Hastin. In one place Hastin is called the son of Suhotra. Ajamiḷha, according to the Purāṇas, is some seven steps higher than Divodāsa.

One Purumīḥa is said to have been a contemporary of Syāvāsva (Sāyana on V, 61). There, Purumīḥa is called a brother of Taranta from whom Syāvāsva recieved gifts.

One Purumīḥa is referred to by Dirghatamā (I, 151, 2) and Agastya (I, 183, 5).

As Purumīḥa and Ajamīḥa are joint authors here, they are those who are put by the Purāṇas at the seventh step above Divodāsa. Therefore, in our language both of them will belong to Pre-Rama period. However see Purumīḥa Āṅgīrasa (VII, 7).

N. B.—All the ṛṣis of this Maṇḍala except Ajamīḥa and Purumīḥa, who have composed two hymns, belong to Rāma-period and therefore 46 out of 48 hymns are composed during Rāma-period. Ajamīḥa and Purumīḥa are not far removed from Vāmadeva and they may even belong to Rāma-period. (See Purumīḥa Āṅgīrasa).

MAṆḌALA V

In this Maṇḍala, I have put ṛṣis of the same family first and then others, thus:— Ātreya 1—36 (+ 1 = 37); Āṅgīrasas 37 — 38; others 39 — 49.

1. Atri Bhauma (V, 37 — 43; 76 — 77; 83 — 86. IX, 67, 10 — 12; 86, 41 — 45. X, 137,4) R

Anukramāṇī differentiates between two Atris—this Atri and Atri Sāmkhya the author of X, 143. *Purāṇas* put one Atri as the mānasa son of Svāyambhuva Manu. This Atri was the father of Soma, whose grandson the famous Pururavas was.

Next is this Atri Bhauma i. e. Atri the son of Bhūmi. This Atri refers to Kakṣivanta in V, 41,5 and therefore belongs to Rāma-period. He is also a joint author in IX, 67 and 86, with six other ṛṣis for which see Ch III. Note 2. In X. 86 he is joint author with Gṛtsamada, which makes him his contemporary. According to *Rāmāyaṇa* he had his Ashrama just on the outskirt of the Daṇḍakā forest and Rāma had stayed at his Ashrama for a night just before entering the Daṇḍakās. His wife was the famous Anasūyā. His position is thus fixed.

Sītā is called Bhaumi. Naraka of Kāmarūpa is also called Bhauma. I have suggested elsewhere (see my *Puranic chronology* p. 225 ff) that this Naraka was the son of Janaka by a nurse named B'ūni and therefore likely to be Sita's brother. Can this Atri be the son of the same Bhūmi?

2. Budha Ātreya (V, 1 jointly with Gaviṣṭhira Ātreya) R

The author of X, 101 is called Budha Saumya i. e. the son of Soma. Therefore this Budha who is called Ātreya is distinct from Budha the son of Soma and father of Pururavas. This Budha Ātreya is a joint author with Gaviṣṭhira and as Gaviṣṭhira (which see) belongs to Rāma-period, this Budha also belongs to Rāma period.

One Budha is mentioned in *Rāmāyaṇa* as a contemporary of Marutta Āvikṣit, who belongs to Rāma-period. This Budha ruled in Bāhli country, was the son of Prajāpati Kardama and had a son

named Sasabindu. He later settled in Madhyadeśa.
(*Rām* VII. 87,3)

3 Gaviṣṭhira Ātreya (V. 1 jointly with Budha
Ātreya.) R

In *Purānas* Gaviṣṭhira is called a son or
a descendent of Dutta Ātreya. Dutta Ātreya was a
contemporary of Sahasrārjuna Kārtavīrya, i. e. of
Parasurāma Bhārgava *AIHT* p. 229. Therefore
Gaviṣṭhira belongs to Rāma-period.

It is likely if Budha and Gaviṣṭhira were brothers.

4. Kumāra Ātreya (V, 2 jointly with Vṛṣa
Jāna.) R

Sāyaṇa on V, 2, quoting from *Sāṭyāyana Brāhmaṇa*
and *Tāṇḍya Brāhmaṇa* gives the following story.

There was a king Tryaruna Traivṛṣṇa Aikṣvāka.
His Purohita was Vṛṣa Jāna. Once when Trvaruṇa
was going out in a chariot, Vṛṣa drove the chariot.
Kumāra who was playing on the road was killed by
the chariot. So the question arose who was respon-
sible for the death, the owner or the driver of the
chariot. They referred the question to the 'Ikṣavākus'
and their verdict was that the driver was responsible.
So Vṛṣa, by Vṛṣa Sāma, revived Kumāra. In *Tāṇḍya*
Vṛṣa is called Trasadasyu's Purohita

All this means that Kumāra Ātreya was a
contemporary of Vṛṣa Jāna, Trayyāruṇa and Trasa-
dasyu. In the Sūkta (V. 2,7) Sunahśepa is referred to.

Thus Kumāra Ātreya belonged to Rāma-period.

5. Vasuśruta Ātreya (V, 3-6) *PRP*.¹

6. Iṣa Ātreya (V, 7-8) *PRP*.

7. Gaya Ātreya (V, 9-10) *PRP*.

8. Sutambhara Ātreya (V, 11-14) *PRP*.

He refers to Aṅgiras in V, 12,6.

9. Puru Ātreya (V, 16-17) *PRP*

10. Dvita Ātreya (Mṛktavāhā (V, 18) *PRP*.

11. Vavri Ātreya (V, 19) *PRP*

12. Prayasvat Ātreya (V, 20) *PRP*.

13. Sasa Ātreya (V, 21) *PRP*.

14. Viśvasāmā Ātreya (V, 22) *PRP*.

14a Dyumna Viśvacarṣanī Ātreya (V, 23) *PRP*.

15. Vasuyū Ātreya (V, 25, 26) *PRP*.

16. Viśvavārā Ātreya (V, 28) *PRP*.

17. Babhru Ātreya. (V. 30) *R*

He refers to Namuci (V, 30, 8) and Ṛṇaṇcaya (V, 30, 12-14). Aitareya Brāhmaṇa calls him Babhru Daivavṛdha and makes him a contemporary of Somaka the son of Sahadeva. Sahadeva was the uncle of Sudās Paijavana. Ṛṇaṇcaya made him his priest (Brd, V, 33)

18. Avasyu Ātreya (V, 31 and 75) *R*

1. These are the descendents of Atri. I have placed them in *PRP*, but some of these may belong to *R* also. None of these belongs to *PR*.

He refers to Kutsa and Suṣṇa (V, 31, 7-9).

19. Gātu Atreya (V, 32) R

He, too, refers to Suṣṇa (V, 32, 4)

20. Sadāpṛṇa Ātreya (V. 45) R

Refers to Saramā and Aṅgirāḥ. Saramā lived in the days of Ayāśva (See Saramā) who belongs to Rāma-period.

21. Pratikṣatra Ātreya (V, 46). PRP

22. Pratiratha Ātreya (V, 47) PRP

23. Pratibhānu Ātreya (V, 48) PRP

24. Pratiprabhā Ātreya (V. 49) PRP

25. Svastyātreyāḥ (V. 50-51) R

According to the *Purāṇas* (AIHT p 229) they are the sons of Prabhākara Ātreya. This Prabhākara had married ten daughters of a king named Bhadrāśva or Rudrāśva, who was two steps above Matināra.

26. Syāvāśva Ātreya (V, 52-61; 81-82; VIII, 35-38; IX, 32) R

Sāyaṇa (on V, 52) and *Bṛhaddevatā* give details of Syāvāśva's life. The story narrates how Syāvāśva was attracted by the daughter of king Rathaviti Dārbhya, how he practised penance, how he met the king Taranta, his wife Sasīyasī and brother Purumīḥa and how he ultimately married Rathaviti's daughter.

Syāvāśva refers to Sudās (V, 53, 2) Trasadasya (VIII, 36, 7) and Purumīḥa (V, 61, 7) This Purumīḥa was his contemporary.

In the *Purāṇas* Syāvāśva is called a son or a descendent of Lutta Atreya and Dutta Atreya was a contemporary of Haihaya Sahasrārjuna.

Thus Syāvāśva belongs to Rāma-period.

27. Arcanānā Ātreya (V, 53, 64; VIII, 42) R

Arcanānā is the father of Syāvāśva (See Śāyana on V, 52).

28. Śrutavit Ātreya (V, 62) PRP

29. Rātahavya Atreya (V, 65, 66) PRP

30. Yajata Ātreya (V, 67; 68) PRP

31. Urucakṛi Ātreya (V, 69; 70) PRP

32. Bāhuvṛkta Ātreya (V, 44, 12; 71; 72) PRP

33. Paura Atreya (V, 73; 74) PRP

34. Saptavadhri Atreya (V, 78) R

He was made a priest seven times by Asvamedha Bhārata (which see) (Brd V, 83)

35. Satyaśravā Atreya (V, 79, 80) PRP

36. Evayāmarut Ātreya (V, 87) PRP

37. Dharuṇa Āṅgirasa (V, 15) PRP

38. Prabhuvasu Āṅgirasa (V, 35; 36. IX, 25-36) PRP

39. Asvamedha Bhārata (V, 27, jointly with Tryaruṇa and Trasadasyu.) R

See Devavāta Bhārata,

40. Gaurivīti Śaktya (V, 29; IX, 108-1-2.) R

He is the grandson of Vasīṣṭha and the son of Śakti Vasiṣṭha.

41. Vṛṣa Jāna (V, 2 jointly with Kumāra Atreya)
R

See Kumāra Atreya.

Trasadasyu Paurukutsya (see Maṇḍala Four, ṛṣi No. 2.) R

42. Tryarūpa Traivṛṣṇa (V, 27 jointly with Trasadasyu. IX, 110) R

His name is also spelt as Trayyārūpa. In the *Purāṇas* his son is called Satyavrata and Trisaṅku (Hr I, 11-12) *Purāṇas* give a story describing how for an offence Satyavrata was banished by his father, how he lived with the Cāṇḍālas, how he maintained the family of Viśvāmitra, how later he got the throne and how Viśvāmitra sent him to 'Svarga.'

He was a contemporary of Trasadasyu and is thus at Rāma-period.

43. Bandhu Gaupāyana or Laupāyana (V, 24; X, 57-60 jointly with Subandhu, Srutabandhu and Viśvābandhu.) R

They are called Gaupāyanas or Laupāyanas.

Sāyaṇa quotes from *Satyaṇa Brāhmaṇa* thus (on X, 57, 1).

“असमातिं राथप्रौष्ठे गौपाय- अभ्यगमंस्तं खाण्डवे सत्रमासताथ
हासमातौ राथप्रौष्ठे किलाताकुली ऊषतुसुरमायौ तं ह स्मानमौ निधा-
यौऽनं पचतोऽमौ मासमथासुरात्रं दध्वेक्ष्वाकवः परावभूवुः । तमपमातिं
गौपायनानामाहुतथोऽभ्यतपन् सोऽब्रवीदिमौ किलाताकुली इमा वै मा
गौपायनानामाहुतथोऽभितपन्तीति तावन्नूतां तस्य वा आवामेव भिषजौ
स्व आवां प्रायश्चित्तगां तथा करिष्यावो यथा न्वेता नाभितपन्तीति ।
तौ परेत्य सुगन्धौगौपायनस्य स्वपतः प्रमत्तस्यासुमाहुत्यान्तः परिधि
न्यधत्ताम् इत्यादि.

That is, these were the priests of Asamāti the son of Rathapraustha. This king also made Kīlāti and Akuli as his priests. They killed one of these four. The other three recited this Sukta (X, 57) then.

In X, 55, 6 and X, 57, 7 they refer to Bṛhaduktha. Bṛhaduktha (which see) was the son of Vāmadeva.

Therefore, these four belong to Rāma-period.

In X, 60, Agastyasvasā is said to be the author of 6th ṛcā, and Anukramani says that this sister of Agastya was the mother of these four.

44. Subandhu Gaupāyana or Laupāyana see Bandhu Gaupāyana. *R*

45. Sṛutabandhu Gaupāyana or Laupāya see Bandhu Gaupāyana. *R*

46. Vasu (or Visva) bandhu Gaupāyana or Laupāyana see Bandhu Gaupāyana. *R*

47. Saṁvaraṇa Prājāpatya (V, 33, 34). *R*

He refers to Trasadasyu (V, 33, 8), and Vidatha (V, 33-9).

Vidatha was the son of Bharadvāja. Thus he belongs to Rāma-period,

48. Avatsāra Kāśyapa (V, 44) *R*

Purāṇas call him son of Kāśyapa. He is, according to the Purāṇas brother of Arundhati who was married to Vasiṣṭha.

V. B. Out 49 (+ 1 already mentioned under IV Maṇḍala = 50) ṛṣis of this Maṇḍala 22 belong to Rāma-period and 28 to post-Rāma-period.¹ Thus out of 87 hymns, 42 belong to Rāma-period and 45 to post-Rāma period.

MAṆḌALA VI

1. Bharadvāja Bārhaspatya (II, 1-14. 16-30; 37-43; 53-74; 15 (or by Viśahavya Āngirasa) IX; 67, 1-3) R

This Bharadvāja is the son of Bṛhaspati about whom we have already talked much. He was a contemporary of Divodāsa and Daśaratha. He has composed 58 out of 75 hymns of this Maṇḍala

He refers to Divodāsa (VI, 16, 5; 16, 9; 18, 13; 26, 5;) Sambara (VI, 18, 8), Ṛjśvā his own grandson (VI, 20, 7), Purukutsa (VI, 20, 10), Dabhitā (VI, 20, 13), and others.

He belongs to Rāma-period

2. Garga Bhāradvāja (VI, 4) R

According to *Anukramanī* and the *Purāṇas* (*AIHT* p. 222) he is the son of Bharadvāja Bārhaspatya

3. Pāyu Bharadvāja (VI, 75; IX, 87) R

He is the son of Bhāradvāja (*AIHT* p. 222) *Bṛhaddevatā* (V, 126) records how, when Abhyāvartī Cayamāna and Prastoka Sārñjaya were defeated by the Vārasīkhas. Bharadvāja asked his son Pāyu to sacrifice for them.

1. Several of these are likely to belong to Rāma-period.

4. Ṛjīśvā Vaidathina (VI, 49-52; IX, 98; 108, 6-7.) R.

Vidatha the son of Bharadvāja succeeded Bharata Dausvantī. Ṛjīśvā was the son of this Vidatha. Thus he was Bharadvāja's grandson.

5. Sāmyu Bārhaspaty (VI. 44-48) R

He was the son of Bārhaspati and brother of Bharadvāja. (*AIHT* p. 222).

6. Suhotra Bhāradvāja (VI, 31; 32) R

He was Bharadvāja's son, (*AIHT*, p. 222) He refers to Divodāsa, Sambara and Bharadvāja in VI, 31, 4. He also refers to Kutsa and Suṣṇa (VI, 31, 3).

7. Sunahotra Bhāradvāja (VI, 33, 34) R

He was Bharadvāja's son (*AIHT*, p. 222) and the father of Gṛtsamada.

8. Nara Bhāradvāja (VI, 35, 36) R

He was Bharadvāja's son and refers to him in VI, 35, 4.

9. Vitahavya Āṅgīrasa (VI, 15 or Bharadvāja Barhāspatya) R

We know of Haihaya Vitahavya who became a Bhargāva (*AIHT* p. 201; *CAI* p. 26-7). But this Vitahotra is called Āṅgīrasa.

However in VI, 15, 3 Agni is requested to give happiness to Vitahavya and Bharadvāja both. And in (VI, 15, 2) Bhṛgu is mentioned in connect on with Vitahavya. It is therefore, very likely that Haihaya Vitahavya is meant here.

Therefore, he belongs to Rāma-period.

N. B. All the ṛṣis (9) and all the hymns (75) belong to Rāma-period.

MAṆḌALA VII

1. Vasiṣṭha Maitrāvaruṇa (VII, 1-32; 33, 1-9; 34-104. IX, 67, 19-21; 90; 97, 1-3.) R

Like Viśvāmitra Vasiṣṭha is a well-known ṛṣi. He is connected with Daśaratha, Rāma and many other kings. In *Āitareya Brāhmaṇa* it is said that he was a priest along with V svāmitra, Ayāsyā and Jamadagni at the sacrifice of Hariścandra. (33, 4 p. 896)

In the *Ṛgveda* he is the author of 102 out of 104 hymns of this Maṇḍala. He refers to Sudās Paijavana in VII, 18, 23, Dāsarājna battle in VII, 33, 3; 33, 5; 83, 8, Jamadagni in VII, 97, 3, Divodāsa in VII, 18, 25. Parāśara mentioned in VII, 18, 21 is his grandson.

He belongs to Rāma-period.

2. Sakti Vāsiṣṭha (VII, 32, 26-27; IX, 97, 19-21; 108, 3, 14-16.) R

According to *Purāṇas* and other sources he was the son of Vasiṣṭha.

3. Vasiṣṭhaputrāḥ (VII 33, 10-14 jointly with Vasiṣṭha) R

This refers to the sons of Vasiṣṭha.

4. Kumāra Āgneya (VII, 101-102) or Vasiṣṭha. Doubtful.

N. B. Three ṛṣis and all the hymns (104) belong to Rāma-period. One ṛṣi is doubtful.

M A N Ḍ A L A VIII

In this Maṇḍala, I have put ṛsis of the same family first and then others, thus:- Kāṇvas 1-32; Āṅgirasas 33-47; Ātreyas 48-49 and others 50-71.

1. Medhātithi Kāṇva (I, 12-23; VIII, 1, 3-29;
2. 1-42; 32. IX, 2; 41; 42; 43.) R

Refer to Ghora Āṅgirasa and Kāṇva Ghaura. Medhātithi was the son of this Kāṇva (*AIHT* p. 225). He refers to Sudās in VIII, 12,5.

2. Medhyātithi Kāṇva (VIII, 1, 3-29; 3; and 33-IX, 41-43) R

Brother of Medhātithi (*AIHT* p. 225 ff)

3. Devātithi Kāṇva (VIII, 4) R

Brother of Medhātithi (*CAI* 62)

4. Brahmātithi Kāṇva (VIII, 5) R

Son of Kāṇva Ghaura and brother of Medhātithi (*CAI* p. 62).

5. Vatsa Kāṇva (VIII, 6; 11.) R

Probably a son of Kāṇva Ghora. He refers to Pajra (VII, 6,47) who is the same as Dīrghatmā the father of Kakṣivanta. Pargiter (*AIHT*, p. 223) considers him to be distinct from Kakṣivanta Dairghatamas because he did not know about the contemporaneity of Duṣyanta and Divodāsa, although he puts Pajra after Dīrghatamas.

In any case Vatsa who refers to Pajra belongs to Rāma-period.

6. Punarvat̥sa Kāṇva (VIII, 7) R

He refers to Kāṇva (VIII, 7, 18), Kāṇvas (VIII, 7, 19 and 32).

7. Sadhvamsa Kāṇva (VIII, 8) R

He calls himself putrah Kāṇvasya in VIII, 8, 4 and 8. He refers to Priyamedhas (VIII, 8, 17), Kāṇva and Medhātithi (VIII, 8, 20) and to Trasadasyu (VIII, 8, 21).

8. Śāśakar̥ṣa Kāṇva (VIII, 9) R

According to Sāyaṇa (VIII, 9) he is the same as Vatsa Kāṇva.

He calls himself Vatsa in VIII, 9, 6 etc.

He refers to Kuṣṣivān, Vyasa, Dirghatamā and Vainya in VIII, 9, 10.

9. Pragātha Kāṇva (VIII, 1, 1-2; 10; 48; 62-65). R

As is mentioned under Ghora Aṅgīrasa, he is the son of Ghora and brother of Kāṇva Ghora, but being adopted by his brother Kāṇva became Kāṇva. (See Sāyaṇa on VIII, 1).

10. Parvata Kāṇva (VIII, 12; IX, 104; 105 jointly with Nārada Kāṇva) R

He seems to be the son of Kāṇva. But in the *Purāṇas* he and Nārada are called the sons of Kāṣyapa. It is likely that Kāṇva Ghora had become a Kāṣyapa (CAI 62). *Anukramāni* calls them Kāṣyapas in IX, 104 and 105. (See Kāṇva Ghaura)

According to the *Purāṇas* Nārada the brother or uncle of Parvata gave his sister Arundhati to

Vasiṣṭha in marriage. Arundhati is well-known as the wife of Vasiṣṭha Maitrāvaruṇa.

11. Nārada Kāṇva (VIII, 13; IX, 104; 105 jointly with Parvata Kāṇva) R

See Parvata Kāṇva.

12. Goṣūkti Kāṇva (VIII, 14; 15 jointly with Aśvasūkti Kāṇva.) R

He refers to Namuci (VIII, 14,13), Āṅgiras (VIII 54, 8,). As Namuci was a contemporary of R̥n̥iṇ̥c̥aya (which see), this author belongs to R̥ān̥i-period.

13. Aśvasūkti Kāṇva (VIII, 14, 15, jointly with Goṣūkti Kāṇva.) R

See Goṣūkti, who is evidently the brother of this ṛṣi.

14. Irimbīṭhi Kāṇva (VIII, 16-18) FRP

15. Sobhari Kāṇva (VIII, 19-22; 103) R

He refers to Trasadasyu in VIII, 19, 36 and says that Trasadasyu gave him fifty wives अदान्मे पौरुत्स्यः पञ्चाशतं त्रसदस्युर्वधूनाम् ।

16. Nipātithi Kāṇva (VIII, 34, 1-15;) jointly with Sahasram Vasurociṣah Āṅgirasa) R

Brother of M-dhātithi (CAI p. 62) He refers to Kāṇvas (VI.I, 34.1; 4)

17. Nābhāka Kāṇva (VIII, 39-42) R

He refers to Suṣṇa in VIII, 40, 10-11 and seems to refer to Māndhātā (VIII, 39,8; 40,12).

18. Trisoka Kāṇva (VIII, 45) PRP

He refers to Turvaṣa, Yadu (45,27)

19. Praskaṇva Kāṇva (I, 44-50; VIII,49; IX, 95)R

He refers to Nipāuthi (VIII, 49, 1), Priyamedha (I, 45, 3-4), Sudās (I, 47,6) and to R̥j.s̥va (VIII,49,10).

20. Puṣṭigu Kāṇva (VIII,50) PRP

21. Sṛṣṭigu Kāṇva (VIII, 51) PRP

22. Āyu Kāṇva (VIII, 52) PRP

23. Medhya Kāṇva (VIII, 53; 57; 58) R

He refers to Kutsa and Atithigva in VIII, 53, 2.

24. Mātariśvā Kāṇva (VIII, 54) R

He refers to Samvarta and Kṛṣa in VIII, 54, 2 and to Praskaṇva in 54, 8. Samvarta is naturally Bṛhaspati's brother and Bharadvaja's uncle.

25. Kṛṣa Kāṇva (VIII, 55) R

Mātariśvā Kāṇva evidently refers to this Kṛṣa (VIII, 54, 2) and thus he belongs to Rāma-period.

26. Pṛṣadhra Kāṇva (VIII, 56) R

According to Pargiter (*AIHT* p. 169), he was a contemporary of Dasyave-vṛka (VIII, 56, 2). This Dasyave-vṛka, according to Pargiter was the son of one Pūtakrata (VIII, 56, 2 and 4). This Pūtakrata, according to him was the son of Asvamedha and a contemporary of Indrota son of Divodāsa (VIII, 68, 15-16-17).

27. Suparṇa Kāṇva (VIII, 59) PRP

28. Bharga Prāgātha (VIII, 60, 61) R

Son of Prāgātha Kāṇva.

29. Kali Prāgātha (VIII, 66) *R*

Son of Prāgāthā Kāṇva.

30. Haryata Prāgātha (VIII, 72) *R*

Son of Prāgātha Kāṇva.

31. Kurusuti Kāṇva (VIII, 76-78) *PRP*

32. Kusidin Kāṇva (VIII, 81-83) *PRP*

33. Priyamedha Āṅgīrasa (VIII, 2, 1-40; 68; 69; 87; IX, 28) *R*

He is a joint author of VIII, 2 with Brahmāti-thi. Sons of this Priyamedha acted as priests of Aṅga the son of Bali (*LAI* p. 69) who had patronised Dirghatamas. Priyamedha refers to Indrota the son Divodasa (VIII, 68, 15 and 17).

34. Sahasram Vasurōciṣah Āṅgīrasa (VIII, 34, 16-18 jointly with Nipatīthi) *R*

35. Virūpa Āṅgīrasa (VIII, 43; 44; 75) *R*

Pargiter mentions one Virūpa as one of the successors of Nābhāga, the son of Manu according to *Vy* 88. 5 ff; *Mt* 12. 20 ff. In X *Maṇḍala* there are hymns by the sons of Virūpa. One of them Sataprabhedana refers to Dābhiti, Dhuni and Cumuri (X, 113).

36. Puruhanmā Āṅgīrasa (VIII, 70) *PRP*

37. Suditi Āṅgīrasa (VIII, 71 jointly with Purumilha Āṅgīrasa, which see) *R*

38. Purumilha Āṅgīrasa (VIII, 71 jointly with Suditi Āṅgīrasa) *R*

This Purumil̥ha is called Āṅgirasa. The joint authors of IV, 43-44 Ajamil̥ha and Purumil̥ha are called the sons of Suhotra. One Suhotra Āṅgirasa is the author of VI, 31-32 and is the brother of Sunahotra Āṅgirasa, the father of Gṛtsam̥da. If this Suhotra Āṅgirasa had the sons named Ajamil̥ha and Purumil̥ha, they can be called Sauhotra.

Thus Ajamil̥ha and Purumil̥ha the authors of IV, 43-44 and Purumil̥ha the author of this hymn may be the sons of this Suhotra. Then they belong to Rāma-period,

39. Kṛṣṇa Āṅgirasa (VIII, 85-87) R

According to *Anukramani* the author of 85 may be Kṛṣṇa or his son Viśvaka. The hymn has a refrain ता वां विश्वको हवते. in 1, 2, 3. Similarly for 86, according to the *An. kramani* the author is either Dyumnika Vāsiṣṭha or Kṛṣṇa or Priyamedha. Word Dyumni occurs in 86, 1. 86. 3 clearly says 'Priyamedha invokes'.

40 Viśvaka Kārṣṇi (VIII, 86) R. See Kṛṣṇa Āṅgirasa.

41. Nṛmedha Āṅgirasa (VIII, 89; 90; 98; 99, IX, 27; 29 jointly of all these with Puraṣamedha Āṅgirasa) R

He refers to Sambara in VIII, 99, 5, and is therefore at Rāma-period.

It is likely that these two and Priyamedha were brothers.

42. Puruṣamedha Āṅgirasa (VIII, 89; 90; 98; 99: IX, 27; 29 jointly of all these with Nṛmedha Āṅgirasa, which, see.) R

43. Srutakakṣa Āṅgirasa (VIII, 92) PRP

44. Sukakṣa Āṅgirasa (VIII, 92, 93) PRP

45. Bindu Āṅgirasa (VIII, 94; IX, 30) PRP

Anukramaṇi says that the author of VIII, 94 may be Pūtadakṣa Āṅgirasa. In VIII, 94 author is often referred to as Pūtadakṣa

46. Pūtadakṣa Āṅgirasa (VIII, 94) PRP

47. Tirasāci Āṅgirasa (VIII, 95, 96) R

He refers to Suṣṇa in VIII, 96, 15)

48. Gopavana Ātreya (VIII, 73, 74) R

He refers to a king Srutarvā, the son of Ṛkṣa (VIII, 74, 4 and 13). He was a contemporary of Vadhryasva, the father of Divodāsa. According to *Mahābhārata* (III, 98) Agastya went for gifts to Vradhnāsva (=Vadhryasva=Divodāsa's father), Trasadasyu Paurukutsa and the king Srutarvan. (CAI p. 155).

45. Apālā Ātreya (VIII, 91) R

She is called the daughter of Atri (Brd).

50. Āsaṅga Plāyogi (VIII, 1, 30-33) R

He was a contemporary of Medhātithi and Pragātha Kāṇva, which see.

51. Śśvati (VIII, 1, 34) R

She is the wife of Āsaṅga Plāyogi, which see.

52. Visvamanā Vyaṣvaputra (VIII, 23-26) PRP

He refers to Uṣanā Kāvya (VIII, 23, 1)

53. Manu Vivasvata (VIII, 27-31) PR

He is the father of Īkṣvāku and founder of the Solar dynasty.

54. Kṛṣṇyapa Mārīca (I, 99; VIII, 29; IX, 64; 67, 4-6; 91; 92; 113; 14, X, 137, 2) PR

According to *Purāṇas* he is the father of Vivasvat, the father of Manu.

55. Vaṣa Āsvya (VIII, 46) PRP

56. Trita Āptya (I, 105; VIII, 47; IX, 33; 34; 102; X, 1-7) PR

According to *Anukramāṇī* the author of I, 105 is either Trita or Kutsa Āṅgīrasa. The *sūkta* refers to Trita as the author.

57. Matsya Sāmmada (VIII, 67 or Mānya Maitrāvaruṇa, which see) D

58. Mānya Maitrāvaruṇa (VIII, 67 or Matsya Sāwmada) R

Agastya is called Mānya i. e. the son of Māna and also Maitrāvaruṇa. Can he be this ṛṣi?

59. Saṁtivadhri (V, 78; VIII, 73) R See V, 78

60. Kṛṣṇu Bhārgava (VIII, 79) PRP

61. Ekadyu Nodhā (VIII, 80) R

He is the son of Nodhā Gautama, which see.

62. Uṣanā Kāvya (VIII, 84; IX, 87; 88; 89) PR

Purāṇas call him the same as *Sukrācārya* the famous priest of the Daityas.

63. Dyumnika Vasiṣṭha (VIII, 87) *PRP*

64. Nodhā Gautama (I, 58-64; VIII, 88; IX; 93). *R*

He refers to Sambara (I, 59, 6), Purukutsa (I, 63, 7) and Śudās (I, 63, 7).

65. Dyutānu Māruta (VIII, 96) *PRP*

According to the *Auukramani* the author is either this or Tiraści Āṅgīrasa.

66. Rebha Kāśyapa (VIII, 97) *R*

Pargiter says that he was the brother of Nidhrava Kāśyapa, which see.

67. Nema Bhārgava (VIII, 1000, 1-3, 6-12) *PRP*

68. Jamadagni Bhārgava (III, 62, 16-18; VIII, 101; IX, 62; 66; 67, 6-8; X, 137) *R* Father of Parasurāma.

69. Prayoga Bhārgava (VIII, 102) *PRP*

70. Pāvakāgni Bārhaspatya (VIII, 102; X, 140) *D*

He may be the son of Bṛhaspati, but the name looks doubtful. He is also named as Yaviṣṭha Sahasān Putrah.

71. Gr̥hapati Sahasān Putrah (VIII, 102) *D*

Syāvāsva Atreya (VIII, 35-38) *R*

Arcanānā Atreya (VIII, 42) *R*

Out of $71 + 2 = 73$ ṛṣis, 4 belong to Pre-Rāma period, 46 to Rāma-period. 20 to Post-Rāma period and 3 are doubtful. Out of 103 hymns 8 belong to

Pre-Rāma period, 68 to Rāma-period and 27 to Post-Rama period.

MAṆḌALA IX

Order is thus; Āṅgirasas 1-16; Vaisvāmitras 17-19; Āgas—
tyas 20-21; Kāśyapas 22-26; Vāsiṣṭhas 27-35; others 36-56.

1. Hiraṇyastūpa Āṅgirasa (I, 31-35; IX, 4; 69) R

He refers to Āṅgiras (I, 31, etc.), Pururavas (I, 31, 4.), Kutsa (I, 33, 14). As he refers to Kutsa he belongs to Rāma-period.

2. Gotama Rāhugana (I, 74-93; IX, 31; 67, 7-9; 107) R

The author of IV, 37-38 is Rāhugana Āṅgirasa. He is a joint author of IX, 107 with the other six ṛṣis Bhardvāja, Kāśyapa, Atri, Bhauma, Visvāmitra, Jamadagni and Vasiṣṭha. He should, therefore, be at Rāma-period. See ch III, Note 2. According to Sat. Br (Vedic Index I, 436) Gotama Rāhugana was the priest of one Māthava Videgha.

3. Rāhugana Āṅgirasa (IX, 37-38) R

He seems to be the father of Gotama Rāhugana.

4. Bṛhanmātī Āṅgirasa (IX, 39-40;) PRP,

5. Ayāśya Āṅgirasa (IX, 44, 46; 67; X, 67, 68) R

In *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa* (33, 4) it is noted that Ayāśya acted as one of the priests at Haris'chandra's sacrifice. तस्य ह विश्वामित्रो हेतासीजमदामरध्वुर्वसिष्ठो ब्रह्मायास्य उद्गाता.

6. Ucathya Āṅgirasa (IX, 50-52) R

He is the father of Dirghatamā. As noted under Māndhārā, Ucathya was his Purohita.

7. Amihayu Āṅgīrasa (IX, 61) R

He refers to Divodāsa and Sambara (IX, 61. 2).

8. Harimanta Āṅgīrasa (IX, 72) PRP

9. Pavitra Āṅgīrasa (IX, 73; 83) PRP

10. Vasu Bhāradvāja (IX, 80-82) PRP

11. Kaṇva Ghaura (I, 36-43; IX, 94) R

He is the son of Ghora Āṅgīrasa (see Ghora and Pragātha). It is this Kaṇva who seems to have adopted Kāśyapa Gotra and thus he would be called Kāśyapa also. Parvata and Nārada are two ṛṣis (VIII. 12 and 13; IX, 104; 105). Sāyaṇa calls them 'Kānvau', but Kātyāyana under IX, 104 calls them 'Kāśyapau'. This would mean that their father was known as Kaṇva as well as Kāśyapa. Purāṇas also call Parvata and Nārada to be of Kāśyapa Gotra¹.

This Kaṇva is likely to be that Kaṇva in whose Ashrama Sakuntalā was brought up. Genealogies support this.² Kaṇva, being Ghora's son, was a nephew of Br̥haspati, whose son was Bharadvāja. Bharadvāja was a contemporary of Duṣyanta. Again, Bharadvāja's patron was Divodāsa, whose mother's name was Menakā. She could have been the mother of Sakuntalā also. So Sakuntalā can be a younger contemporary of Kaṇva.

1. See Vy, 70, 80

2. Pradhan has already suggested this, (CAI, 62) though he has given no grounds for it.

Now, in the play *Sākuntala*, the king Duṣvanta in a speech addressed to Kāśyapa Marica (in VI: Act) says Kāṇva is 'Yuṣmatsagotra' i. e. belonging to your Gotra. This preserves the tradition that Kāṇva belonged to Kāśyapa Gotra.¹ That would mean that Kāṇva, though originally an Āṅgīrasa, had later, become a Kāśyapa. Such changes of Gotra are known to us as in the case of Gītsamada and others. Thus Kāṇva originally was an Āṅgīrasa. His sons (and their descendents) born before he took to Kāśyapa Gotra would be called Kāṇvas and those sons (and their descendents) born after he became Kāśyapa would be called Kāśyapas.

12. Kusta Āṅgīrasa (I, 44-48; 101-5; IX, 97, 45-58) R

He refers, amongst others to S'ambara (I, 54, 8; I, 101, 2; 103, 8) to Kuyava (I, 103, 8; 104, 3), to Trasadasyu (I, 112, 14) to Kakṣivanta (I, 112, 11), and to Kutsa Ārjuneya (I, 112, 23).

13. Uru Āṅgīrasa (IX, 108, 4-5) R

Joint another with Sakti Vāsiṣṭha, Gaurivīti Sāktya and others and therefore at Rāma-period.

14. Ūrdhvasadmā Āṅgīrasa (IX, 108, 8-9) R

Joint another with Sakti Vāsiṣṭha, Gaurivīti Sāktya and others.

15. Kṛtayaśah Āṅgīrasa (IX, 108, 10-11) R

1. In Mbh, sākuntalopākhyana, this Kāṇva is once called Kāśyapa. (I, 73, 22-23), In *Sākuntala* in IV act Kāṇva is throughout called Kāśyapa,

Joint author with Sakti Vāsiṣṭha, Gauriviti
śāktya and others.

16. Sisu Āṅgīrasa (IX, 112) *PRP*

17. Madhucchandāḥ Vaiśvāmitra (I, 1-10; IX, 1) *R*

He is the son of Viśvāmitra.

18. Sunahśepa Ajigarta (I, 25-30; IX, 3) *R*

He was the son of Ajigarta and then adopted
by Viśvāmitra (Ai Br. 33)

19. Reṇu Vaiśvāmitra (IX, 70; X, 89) *R*

One of the sons of Viśvāmitra.

20. Dṛlḥacyut Āgastya (IX, 25) *R*

He was the son of Agastya according to the
Purāṇas (*AIHT* 239)

21. Iddhāvāha Dārlḥacyut (IX, 26.) *R*

He is also spelt as Iddhavāhā. He is the son
of Dṛlḥacyut and grandson of Agastya (*AIHT* 239).

22. Asita Kāśyapa (IX, 5-7; 8-24, jointly with
Devala Kāśyapa) *Mbh.*

According to *Purāṇas* (*AIHT* 223) he was a son
or a descendent of Kāśyapa or Kāśyapa. Devala
was his son. Both Pargiter and Pradhan consider
Dhaumya of the *Mahābhārata* as the brother of
this Asita. Pradhāna puts Asita and Devala to be
later than Vak Āmbhīrṇi (*CAI* p. 162) and at
Mbh-period.

23. Devala Kāśyapa (IX, 5-7; 8-25, jointly
with Asita Kāśyapa, which see) *Mbh*

24. Aṇṣāra Vāsyapa (IX, 53-60) R

According to Purāṇas (CAI p 90; Vy 70, 80) he was the brother of Arundhati, the wife of Vasiṣṭha and therefore belongs to Rāma-period.

25. Nidhruvi Kāsyapa (IX, 63) PRP

He was later than Vāk āmbhṛṇi (CAI p. 162)

26. Rebhasunū i. e. two sons of Rebha (IX, 99, 100) R See Rebha.

27. Indrapramiti Vāsiṣṭha (IX, 97, 4-6) R

Purāṇas say (AIHT, 214) he was the son of Vasiṣṭha. In the hymn he is a joint author with Sakti, Gauriviti and others.

28. V ṣaṇa Vāsiṣṭha (IX, 97, 7-9) R

Joint author with Sakti, Gauriviti and others.

29. Manyu Vasiṣṭha (IX, 97, 10-12) R

Joint author with Sakti, Gauriviti and others.

30. Upamanyu Vāsiṣṭha (IX, 97, 13-17) R

Joint author with Sakti, Gauriviti and others.

31. Vyāghrapād Vāsiṣṭha (IX, 97, 16-18) R

Joint author with Sakti, Gauriviti and others.

32. Kṛṇāśrut Vāsiṣṭha (IX, 97, 22-24) R

Joint author with Sakti, Gauriviti and others.

33. Mṛṇika Vāsiṣṭha (IX, 97, 25-25) R

Joint author with Sakti, Gauriviti and others.

34. Vasukra Vasiṣṭha (IX, 95, 28-30) R

Joint author with Sakti, Gauriviti and others.

35. Parāśara Śāktya (I, 65-73; XI, 97, 31-44) R

Son of Śakti and grandson of Vasīṣṭha (AIHT, p. 212-3). Joint author with Śakti, Gauriviti and others (9).

36. Kavi Bhārgava (IX, 47-49; 75-79) PR

37. Bhṛgu Vāruni (IX, 65) PR

38. Vaikhānasa (IX, 66) R

Vamru Vaikhānasa the author of X, 9^o refers to Kutsa and Suśūta in X, 99, 9 and to Ṛjivā Ausija in X, 99 11.

39. Vatsapri Bhālandana (IX, 68; X, 45-46) PR

He refers to Bhṛṅgavah (X, 46, 2). Purāṇas put Bhālandana as a grandson of Manu Vaivasvata and as a son Nābhāga.

40. Kakṣivān Dirghatamasa (Ausija) (I, 116-125: 126, 1-5; IX, 74) R

He is the son of Dirghatamā by the maid servant (named Uśij) of Sudeśā the queen of king Bali.

41. Vena Bhārgava (IX, 85) PRP

42. Akṛṣṭā Māṣā (IX, 86, 1-10; 31-40) D

Joint with Atri Bhauma and Gṛtsamada. Therefore this hymn is at Rāma-period, but this cannot be the name of the ṛṣi.

43. Sīkatā Nivāvari (IX, 86, 11-20) D

Joint with Atri Bhauma and Gṛtsamada. Therefore at Rāma-period.

44. Ajāh Pṛṣṇiyah (IX, 86, 21-30) D

Joint with Atri Bhauma and Gṛtsamada. Therefore at Rāma-period.

45. Pratardana Daivodāsi (IX, 96; 179, 2) R

He is the son of Divodāsa. He came to greet Rāma on the occasion of his coronation. (Ram, VII 38, 15). He was the king of Kaśī.

46. Ambarīṣa Vārsāgira: (I. 100; IX, 98) R

Of I, 100 he is a joint author with Ṛjṛāśva, Sahadeva, Bhayamāna, Surādhas who are called the sons of Vṛsāgira. Of IX, 98 he is a joint author with Ṛjīśvā Bharadvāja.

47. Yayāti Nāhuṣa (IX, 101 jointly with Andhigu Syāvāśvi, Nāhuṣa Mānava, Manu Sāmvaraṇa and Prajāpati Vaiśvāmītra or Vācya) R

48. Nāhuṣa Mānava (IX, 101, jointly with Yayāti Nāhuṣa (which see) and others) R

49. Manu Sāmvaraṇa (IX, 101, jointly with Nāhuṣa (which see) and others).

50. Andhigu Syāvāśvi (IX. 101, 1-3 jointly with Yayāti Nāhuṣa and others) R

He is the son of Syāvāśva Ātreya (which see) and thus belongs to Rāma-period.

51. Dvita Āptya (IX, 103) D

52. Agni Cākṣuṣa (IX, 106, 1-3; 10-15)

Apparently the son of Cakṣu Mānāva.

53. Cakṣu Mānava (IX, 106, 4-6)

Apparently the son of Manu Āpsava.

54. Manu Āpsava (IX, 106, 7-9)

55. Ṛṇāñcaya (rājarṣi) (IX, 108, 12-13 jointly with Gauriviti, Ṛjīsvā and others). R

Ṛṇāñcaya was a contemporary of Babhru Āteryā (Brd V, 33)

56. Agnayah Dhiṣṇya Aisvarayah (IX, 109) D

57. Anānata Pāruccheṇi (IX, 111) R

He is the son of Paruccheṇa the son of Divodāsa.

Following ṛṣis are already dealt with earlier. The figures outside the brackets indicate the Maṇḍala and the number of the ṛṣi, where he is dealt with. Figures in the brackets indicate sūktās composed by the ṛṣi.

1. Medhātithi VIII, 1 (IX, 1, 3-29)
2. Nṛmedha VIII, 35 (IX, 27, 29)
3. Priyamedha VIII, 36 (IX, 28)
4. Bindu VIII, 38 (IX, 30)
5. Syāvāsava V, 5 (IX, 32)
6. Trita VIII, 52 (IX, 33, 34, 102)
7. Prabhuvasu V, 45 (IX, 35, 36)
8. Medhyātithi VIII, 2 (IX, 41-43)
9. Jamadagni VIII, 66 (IX, 62, 65, 67, 6-8)
10. Kasyapa VIII, 50 (IX, 64, 67, 4-6,)
11. Ṛṣabha III, 2 (IX, 71)
12. Prajāpati Vācya III, 8 (IX, 84; 101, 13-16)
13. Prajāpati Vaiśvāmītra III, 8 (IX, 84; 101, 13-16)

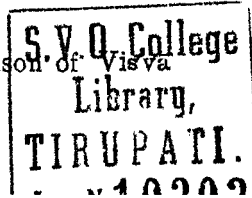
14. Uṣanā VIII, 62 (IX, 87,-89)
15. Nodhā VIII, 61 (IX, 93)
16. Praskṇva VIII, 19 (IX, 95)
17. Vasīṣṭha VII. 1 (IX, 67, 19-21: 90-97, 1-3)
18. Śakti VII, 2 (IX, 97, 19-21: 108, 3, 14-16)
19. Parvata VIII, 10 (IX, 104-5)
20. Nārada VIII, 11, (IX, 104-5)
21. Ṛjīsvā VI, 4 (IX 98, 108, 6-7)
22. Tryaruṇa V, 8 (IX. 110)
23. Trasadasyu IV, 2 (IX 111)
24. Gauriviti V, 4 (IX 1110)
25. Gr̥tsamada II, 1 (IX, 86, 46-48)
26. Viśvāmitra Gāthinaḥ III; 1 (IX, 67, 13-15)
27. Bharadvāja VI, 1 (IX, 67, 1-3)
28. Pāyu VI. 3 (IX, 8-7)

N. B. Out of 85 ṛṣis, 6 belong to Pre-Rāma period, to Post-Rāma period, 60 to Rāma period, 2 to Mbh period and 8 are doubtful. Out of 1 hymns 21 belong to Pre-Rāma period, 13 to Post-Rāma period, 56 to Rāma-period, 20 to Mbh period and 4 r̥ doubtful.

M A Ṇ Ḍ A L A

1. Jetā Madhucchāndasa (I, 11) R
Son of Madhucchandas and grandson of Viśvā
mitra.

2. Savya Āngirasa (I, 51-57) R



He refers to Atithigva (I, 53, 8-10), Sambara (I, 54, 4), Kakṣivanta (I, 51, 13) and to Ṛjivā (I, 51, 5; 53, 8).

3. Ṛjāsava Vārṣāgira (I, 100 jointly with Ambariṣa (which see) and others.) R

4. Sahadeva Vārṣāgira (I, 100 jointly with Ambariṣa (which see and others.) R

5. Bhayamāna Vārṣāgira (I, 100 jointly with Ambariṣa (which see) and others.) R

6. Sumedhā Vārṣāgira (I, 100 jointly with Ambariṣa (which see) and others.) R

7. Bhāvayavya (I, 126, 6) R. He was a contemporary of Kakṣivān (Brd III, 142 ff).

8. Romasā (I, 126, 7) R. wife of Bhāvayavya.

9. Parucchepa Daivodāsi (I, 127-139) R. Son of Divodāsa.

10. Dirghatamā Aucathya (I, 140-164) R

11. Pṛthu Vainya (I, 148) PR

12. Maruts (I, 165, 3-5-7-9) D

13. Agastya Maitrāvaruṇa (I, 165, 13-15; 166-169; 170, 2 and 5; 171-78; 179, 3-4; 180-91) R

This Agastya refers to Purukutsa in I, 174, 2. In I, 189 he calls himself 'Mānya', which is taken to mean 'Son of Māna'. Mānya Maitrāvaruṇa is the author of VIII, 67. He married Lopāmudrā, with whom he is a joint author of I, 179. It was by the blessings of this Lopāmudrā that Alarka the king of Kāsi got a long life (Mbh III, 25, 13; Vā 92, 67).

According to *Mbh* III, 98 Agastya approached Tras-alasyu, Srutarvan and Vradhnaśva (—Vadhryaśva?). Vasiṣṭha and Agastya both are called Maitrāvaruṇa. Were they brothers?

All this shows that he belongs to Rāma-period. Rāmāyaṇa says that Rāma stayed for a night at Agastya's ashrama, which was about a krośa from Pañcavaṭi

14. Lopāmudrā (I. 119, 1-2) *R*

Wife of Agastya Maitrāvaruṇa,

15. Agastyasiṣya (I, 119, 1-6) *R*

Following are the ṛsis who are dealt with earlier (Figures indicate the number of the Maṇḍala)

1. Madhucchandā Vaisvāmitra IX, 13
2. Medhātithi Kāṇva VIII, 1
3. Sunahsepa Ājigartī IX, 15
4. Hiraṇyastūpa Āṅgīrasa IX, 1
5. Kaṇva Ghaura IX, 8
6. Praskaṇva Kāṇva VIII, 19
7. Nodhā Gautama VIII, 61
8. Parāśara Śaktya IX, 32
9. Gotama Rāhugaṇa IX, 33
10. Kutsa Āṅgīrasa IX, 9
11. Trita Āptya VIII, 42
12. Kaksivan Dairghatamasa IX, 42
13. Kaśyapa Marica VIII, 54
14. Ambarisa IX, 46

N. B. Out of 29 ṛṣis 3 belong to Pre-Rāma pīrod, 25 to Rāma-period and one is doubtful and thus out of 191 hymns 3 belong to pre-Rāma period and 188 to Rāma period

MAṆḌALA X

Order is thus; Āṅgīrasas 1-13; Bhārgavas 14-17; Vāsiṣṭhas 18-20; Vaisvāmītrās 21-22; Yāmāyanas 23-29; Aindras 30-34 and others 46-169.

1. Saptagu Āṅgīrasa (X, 47) *PRP*
2. Bṛhaspati Āṅgīrasa (X, 71, 72) *R*
He is the father of Bharadvāja.
3. Sindhuḥṣit Praiyamedha (X, 75) *R*
Son of Priyamedha Āṅgīrasa.
4. Baru Āṅgīrasa (X, 96) *PRP*
5. Divya Āṅgīrasa (X, 107) *PRP*. or Dakṣiṇā
Prājāpatyā *D*
6. Urdhvasadmā Āṅgīrasa (X, 108, 8-9) *R*
See Saramā.
7. Bhikṣu Āṅgīrasa (X, 117) *PRP*
8. Vihavya Āṅgīrasa (X, 128) *PRP*
9. Sakapūta Nārmedha (X, 132) *R*
Son of Nārmedha Āṅgīrasa.
10. Pracetā Āṅgīrasa (X, 164) *PRP*
11. Samvarta Āṅgīrasa (X, 172) *R (D)*
He was the brother of Bṛhaspati Āṅgīrasa and
Purohita of Marutta Āvikṣit. Authorship doubtful.

12. D̥hruva Āṅgīrasa (X, 173) D

Authorship doubtful

Here, we must understand that those who are given in the Anukramanīs as the ṛṣis for different sūktas are not, in all cases necessarily the authors of those sūktas, though in most cases they are so. However, in some cases, I think, we can say that those who are named as authors are not the authors.

There are some monologues and dialogues in the Ṛgveda. For instance X, 10 is a dialogue between Yama and Yami and the Anukramanīs give Yama and Yami as the ṛṣis: but it is certain that they are not the ṛṣis of that Sūkta. Sāyana often quotes the maxim.

यस्य वाक्यं स ऋषिर्वा तेन चोच्यते सा देवता । and thus the speaker of a hymn or of that ṛcā is given, in the Anukramanīs, as the ṛṣi of that hymn or of that ṛcā. This is a practice which is followed in the Anukramanī; but these dialogues are likely to have been composed by some ṛṣi, whose name was lost even then, and therefore the Anukramanīkāra has introduced the name of the speaker or speakers in his place.

Again, there are cases of another type. The ṛṣi of X, 138 is called Yakṣmanāśana Prājāpatya. Now when we see the contents of the hymn we find that it is a charm against the disease called yakṣma: and at once we come to know that the author's name was lost and a name was made out from the contents of the sūkta.

X. 96 has, according to the Anukramaṇi, Sarva-hari Āindra as the ṛṣi. But when we turn to the sūkta itself, we find the word 'Hari' repeated 50 times in 13 ṛcās and we come to know that here also the name of the author has been made out from the sūkta itself.

Therefore, in all such cases, where I have thought the names of the original ṛṣis were lost and the present names have been supplied at a later stage, I have put the remark 'authorship doubtful' or *D*.

13. Abhivarta Āṅgīrasa (X, 174) *D*

Doubtful authorship. Abhivarta occurs in every ṛcā but not as an author.

14. Cyavana Bhārgava (X, 19) *PR*

He is a famous ṛṣi. He had married Āruṣi, a daughter of Manu (Mbh I, 66). He also married Sukanyā the daughter of Sāryāta Mānava. He is also connected with Pṛṣadhra another son of Manu. (*Vā*, 86, 1-2; *Bhāg*, IX, 2, 3-15) According to Purāṇas, he belongs to Pre-Rāma period

15. Syūmarasmi Bhārgava (X, 77, 78) *PRP*

16. Aruṇa Vaitahavya (X, 91) *R*

Son of Vaitahavya, a Bhārgava.

17. Iṭa Bhārgava (X, 171) *D*

18. Vasukarṇa Vasukraputrā (X, 65, 66) *R*

Sāyaṇa on X, 65, 15 says that this author was Vasiṣṭhakulaja. Therefore he is the son of Vasukra, who was the son of Vasiṣṭha.

19. Citramahas Vāsiṣṭha (X, 122) PRP

20. Pratna Vāsiṣṭha (X, 181) PRP

21. Aṣṭaka Vaiṣvāmītra (X, 194) R

He was the son of Viśvāmītra by Mādhavi, the daughter of Yayāti (Mbh V, 116 ff) (See Yayāti Nāhusa)

22. Aghamarṣaṇa Mādhucchandasa (X, 190) R

Son of Madhucchandasa and grandson of Viśvāmītra.

23. Yama Vaivasvata (X, 10; 14) PR (D)

Yama was the brother of Manu Vaivasvata. X,10 is a dialogue between Yama and his sister Yamī. This Sūkta could not have been composed by Yama or Yamī. They are the characters not the authors. It is evident that author's name is lost and *Anukramanī* has put the names of Yama-Yamī as authors.

24. Yamī Vaivasvati (X, 10; 154) (D)

See Yama. She is, according to Purāṇas the sister of Manu Vaivasvata and Yama Vaivasvata. As is said about Yama, she cannot be the authoress of X, 10.

25. Saṅkha Yāmāyana (X, 15) R

Son of Yama. One Yama was the father-in-law of Tamsu, who was Duṣyanta's grandfather and I take all these Yāmāyana's to be his sons.

26. Damana Yāmāyana (X, 16) R

27. Devaśravā Yāmāyana (X, 17) R

28. Saṅkusuka Yāmāyana (X, 11) R

29. Mathita Yāmāyana (X, 19) R

30. Vimada Aindra (X, 20-26)

One Vimada is referred to by Vatsa or Sasakarna Āṅgīrasa (X, 9, 15), by Kakṣivān (I, 116, 1; 117, 20) and by Kutsa Āṅgīrasa (I, 112, 19). See Indra.

31. Vimada Prājāpatya (X, 20-26) D

32. Vasukṛt Vasukraputra (X, 20-26)

He is the son of the Vasukra and grandson of Indra (which see)

33. Vasukra Aindra (X, 27; 29)

34. Vasukra ṛṣi (X, 28, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, jointly with Indra ṛṣi) D

35. Indra (I, 165, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10-12; 170, 1, 3, 4; IV, 18, 1, 4; 26, 1-3; VIII, 100, 4, 5; X, 28, 3-5; X, 86, 1, 8, 11, 12, 14, 19-22.

Amongst the ṛṣis is Indra and also members of his family. His wife is mentioned as Indrāṇī and her name is given as Sacī Paulomī i. e. the daughter of Pulomā. His son is named as Vasukra and his daughter-in-law is also mentioned as Vasukrapatnī Indrasnuṣā. Again Indra himself is distinguished as Indra, Lava Indra, Vaikuṇṭha Indra, Muṣkavān Indra.

All this leads me to think that here Indra is not a diety but a human being. I think 'Indra' was a dynastic title. For instance, Rājī told the devas that if he won the dānavas or them he should become their 'Indra'. They agreed. Then he told the same thing to Dānavas but the Dānavas said 'asmākamindrah prahlādah' i. e. 'our Indra is Prahlāda.

(Br. II; 12 ff.). This proves that Indra was a generic word for 'a king' If so there could have been many Indras and I think that the Indra and the members of his family who are named as ṛṣis in the Anukramaṇi belonged to Rāma-period. That Indra, here, was not a diety but a king is indicated by the following also.

(1) When Marutta Āvikṣita offered his Purohitaship to Bṛhaspati, he said that he could not accept it as he was already the Purohita of Indra. This connects Bṛhaspati Āngirasa, the brother of Saṁvarta with Indra.

(2) Indra tempted Ahalyā. Here Indra cannot be a diety. As Rāmāyaṇa clearly says that Ahalyā succumbed to the temptation because Indra was a great personage (devarājakutūhalāt) See Rām I, 48, 15ff

(3) Sāyaṇa, following Bṛhaddevatā records a story about Gṛtsamada, which means that Gṛtsamada looked very much like Indra, so much so that the enemies Dhuni and Cumuri mistook him to be Indra. The whole story treats Indra as a contemporary personage.

(4) Sāyaṇa on X, 38 says that according to *Sātyāyana Brāhmaṇa*, Kutsa and Luṣa both called Indra, but Indra, because of friendship went to Kutsa etc. This also shows contemporaneity of Indra Kutsa and Luṣa.

(5) In *Rām* (VII, 55, 9 ff) Vasiṣṭha, at one place, says that he was already booked for the

sacrifice of Indra and therefore he could not accept the invitation of Nimi to preside at his sacrifice¹

(7) He is described as an intimate friend of Bhāṇvayaya also. (*Brd* III, 142 ff)

In all these incidents Indra is treated not as a deity but as a contemporary of these different persons, and I think that we may take him as a ruler of some northern regions. In *Āitareya Brāhmaṇa* (39, 9) Uttara Kuru country is called 'Devakṣetra' and is looked upon with respect and awe. Indra seems to have been a king of these regions, having some allies in India proper.

If this is accepted, the hymns ascribed to Indra and his family will belong to Rāma-period. But I put the above as a mere hypothesis and therefore do not assign these hymns to any particular period.²

36. Indrasnuṣā Vasukrapatni (X, 28, 1)

37. Indra Muṣkavān (X, 38 or Luṣa; 48)

In X, 3S, 5 there is a reference to Kutsa.

38. Vaikuṇṭha Indra (X, 48-50)

39. Vṛṣākapi Aindra (X, 86)

१. वृतोहं पूर्वमिन्द्रेण अन्तरं प्रतिपालय
अनन्तरं महाविप्रो गौतमः प्रत्यपुरयत्,
वसिष्ठोऽपि महातेजा इन्द्रयज्ञमयाकरत् ॥ VII, 51 ॥

2. Cp, "the descriptions, in the *RV*, of many of Indra's warlike exploits are such as already produce the impression of actually being the accounts given by eye—witness"—*Vratraha Indra* by R. N. Dandekar *ABORI* Vol XXXI, p. 29

40. Apratiratha Aindra (X. 103)
41. Indrāṇi (X, 86 joint; 145)
42. Laba Aindra (X, 119)
43. Indramātarah Devajāmayah (X, 153)
44. S'aci Paulomi (X, 159) wife of Indra and daughter of Pulomā.
45. Jaya Aindra (X, 180)
46. Trisīrā Tvāṣtra (X, 8) PR

According to Purāṇas Sukrācārya had a son named Tvaṣṭā, whose son was Trisīrā. Trisīrā was the brother of Viśvakarmā.

47. Sindhudvipa Āmbariṣa (X, 9) R
Son of Ambariṣa.
48. Havirdhāna Āṅga (X, 11; 12) R
Son of Aṅga. See Aṅga Aurva.
49. Vivasvat Āditya (X, 13) PR
Father of Manu Vaivasvata.
50. Kavaṣa Ālūṣa (X, 30-34) R
He refers to Kuruśravāṇa, the son of Trasadasyu in X, 33. 4.
51. Akṣa Maujavata (X, 34) D
52. Luśa Dhānāka : (X, 35; 36; 38 or Indra Muṣkavān) R

Under I, 112, 23, Sāyaṇa says that according to *Sātyāyana Brāhmaṇa* and *Chandoga Brāhmaṇa*, once both Kutsa and Luśa invoked Indra together and Indra went to Kutsa as he was his friend etc.

As Kutsa Āṅgīrasa is at Rāma-period, even Luśa is at Rāma-period.

53. Abhitapā Saurya (X, 37) *D*

54. Ghoṣā Kākṣivati (X, 39-40) *R*

She was the daughter of Kakṣivān.

55. Suhastya Ghoṣāputra (X, 41) *R*

Son of Ghoṣā and grandson of Kakṣivān.

56. Saucika Agnī (X, 52; 53 (z); 79; 80) *D*

There is a reference to Nṛmedha. Authorship doubtful.

57. Bṛhadukta Vāmadevya (X, 54-56) *R*

Son of Vāmadeva of IV Maṇḍala.

58. Devāh (X, 53) *D*

59. Nābhānediṣṭha Mānava (X, 61, 62) *R*

Purāṇas call one Nābhānediṣṭha to be the son of Manu Vaivasvata, But this ṛṣi refers to Suṣṇa and Kakṣivān (X, 61) and therefore clearly belongs to Rāma-period. Therefore he must be the son of some other Manu. Two Manus-Saṁvarāṇa Manu and Āpsava Manu—are Ṛgvedic ṛṣis.

60. Gaya Plāta (X, 63, 64)

One Gaya Ātreya is the auothor of V, 9-10. One Gaya was defeated by Māndhātā, (which see) and the same Gaya submitted himself to Rāvaṇa without opposition

61. Sumitra Vādhryasva. (X, 69, 70) *R*

Son of Vadhryasva, therefore brother of Divodāsa. He refers to Vadhryasva in X, 69, 1 etc.

62. Brhaspati Lokya (X, 72)

63. Jaratkarṇa Āirāvata (X, 76)

Sāyaṇa calls him 'sarpajāteh' i. e. of Sarpa tribe.

64. Aditi Dākṣāyaṇi (X, 72) PR (D)

Aditi is the mother of Vivasvat and the Adityas. Aditi herself is described in the Sūkta, which shows that the author is not Aditi.

65. Viśvakarmā Bhauvana (X, 81, 82)

This Viśvakarmā is distinct from Viśvakarmā Tvāṣṭra. References to Viśvakarmā seem to indicate that Viśvakarmā is not the author. He is also called Viśvamanā Bhauvana. Ai Br (39, 7) says that Kāśyapa had coronated (Aindra Mahābhisaka) Viśvakarmā Bhauvana. If this is Kaṇva Kāśyapa, this ṛṣi belongs to Rāma-period.

66. Sapti Vājambhara (X, 79, 80) D

67. Manyu Tāpasa (X, 83; 84) D

68. Sūryā Sāvitrī (X, 85) D

69. Mūrdhavān Vāmadevyā (X. 88) R

He seems to be the son of Vāmadeva, who was an Āṅgīrasa.

70. Nārāyaṇa ṛṣi (X, 90) R

This is the author of the famous Puruṣasūkta. According to Pradhan (CAI, 163ff) this Nārāyaṇa being a contemporary of Nārada and Parvata belonged to Rāma-period. He had his Āshrama at Badari, the famous place of pilgrimage in the Himālayas.

71. Sāryāti Mānava (X, 92) PR

He refers to Atharvā and Bhṛguṣ (X, 92, 10)

72. Tānva Pārtha (X, 93) *PRP*

Tānva the son of Pṛthu. He refers to himself as Tānva Pārthya in X, 93, 15 and Sāyaṇa there remarks युवनाश्वनामकस्य कुले पृथोः पुत्रः

73. Arbuda Kādraveya (X, 94) *PR*

Arbuda the son of Kadrū. According to Purāṇas Kadrū was the wife of Kasyapa Marica.

74. Pururavā Aṇḍa (X. 95 jointly with Ūrvasi) *PR (D)*

This is a diologue between Pururavā and Ūrvasi and therefore they cannot be the authors of this hymn.

75. Ūrvasi (see above) *PR (D)*

76. Sarvahari Aindra (X, 96) *D*

The word 'Hari' occurs in one manner or the other 50 times in the thirteen ṛcās of this hymn. And this hymn is addressed to Indra. It is, I think, therefore that Sarvahari Aindra is imagined to be the author. Baru may be the author.

77. Bhiṣak Ātharvaṇa (X, 97) *Mbh*

Pradhan (*CAI* p. 79) writes: 'Santanu Pratipa was a skilled physician and was for this reason, surnamed the great Bhiṣak (=Mahābhiṣak Mbh, 50, 42-43; Vā. 99, 237-38). His reputation as a Bhiṣak or physician was so great that people believed whoever was touched by him, be he a chronic sufferer, was re-established in the health of a young

man. It has escaped the notice of all the pervious enquirers including even Saunaka, the author of the Brhaddevatā that the ṛgveda contains compositions of Santanu. The great Bhiṣak composed 97th hymn of Maṇḍala X, and this composition has been inserted just before that of Devāpi."

However this Bhiṣak is called Ātharvaṇa. Again in X, 47, 9, the author calls himself a Brāhmaṇa (विप्रः स उच्यते भिषक्) but we may take vipra to mean wise.

78. Devāpi Ārṣṭiṣeṇa (X, 98) Mbh

He is Devāpi the brother of Santanu. (see CAI p. 96 ff).

79. Vamru Vaikhānasa (X, 99) R

He refers to Kutsa and Suṣṇa (X, 99, 9) and to Ausija Ṛjivā (X, 99, 10),

80. Duvasyu Vāndana (X, 100) R

Vandana is referred to by Kutsa Āṅgīrasa in I, 112, 15

81. Budha Saumya (X, 101) PR

Son of Soma and father of Pururavas.

82. Mudgala Bhārmyasva (X, 102) R

Mudgala is the grandfather of Divodāsa. He refers to his wife Mudgalāni Indrasenā (X, 102, 2) who was the daughter of Nala and Damayanti (CAI p. 3 ff)

83. Sumitra or Durmitra Kutsa (X, 105) R

In X, 105, 11 are mentioned Sumitra, Durmitra and Kutsa-putra.

84. Bhūtāmsa Kāsyapa (X, 106) *PKP*

Language is remarkably unusual.

85. Suramā-Paṇayah (X, 108) *R*

These are not the authors as they are the characters of the dialogue. In X, 108, 8 Ayāsyā Āṅgīrasa (which see) is mentioned as a contemporary.

In Rāmāyāṇa a Saramā is mentioned as the daughter of Sailūṣa Gandharva. She was married to Vibhīṣaṇa (VII 12, 25)

86. Jūhū Brahmajāyā (X, 109) or Urdhvanābha Brahmaputra.

Brahmajāyā is referred to in X, 109, 1, 2 etc. Sāyana on X, 109, 1 says:

अत्रेतिहासमाचक्षते । जुहुरिति वाङ्नाम । सा ब्रह्मणो जाया च । बृहस्पतेर्वाचस्पतित्वाद् बृहस्पतेर्जुहूनाम भार्या बभूव । कदाचिदस्य किल्बिषमस्या दौर्भाग्यरूपेणासांचक्रे । अत एव स एनां परित्याक्षीत् । अनन्तरमादित्यादयो देवा मिथो विचार्यैनामकिल्बिषां कृत्वा पुनर्बृहस्पतये प्रादुरिति ।

If this is true Jūhū was the wife of Bṛhaspati.

87. Ūrdhvanābhā Brāhma (X, 109) *D.*

88. Rāma or Parasurāma Jāmadagnya (X, 110) *R*

89. Āstrādāñṣira Vairupa (X, 111) *R*

He seems to be a son of Virūpa Āṅgīrasa. Virūpa belongs to Rāma-period. There is a reference to Āṅgīrasa in X, 111, 4

90. Nabhahprabhedana Vairupa (X, 112) R
Son of Virūpa Aṅgīrasa and brother of Sataprabhedana Vairūpa.

91. Sataprabhedana Vairupa (X, 113) R
He refers to Dabhiti, Dhuni and Cumurī (X, 113, 9) who were Gṛtsamada's contemporaries.

92. Sadhri Vairūpa (X, 114) R

93. Gharma Tāpasa (X, 114) D

94. Upastuta Vārṣṭihavya (X, 115) R

Calls Agni 'kaṣvatama' and Kaṣvasakhā (5).
In 9 it is said त्वा अग्न वृष्टिद्वयस्य पुत्रा उपस्तुतासः ऋषयः
अवोचन्, Later than Kaṣva.

95. Agniyuta or Agniyūpa Sthaura (X, 116) D

96. Agniyūpa or Agniyuta Sthaura (X, 116) D

97. Urukṣaya Amihayuputra (X, 118) R

Son of Amihayu, (which see).

98. Bṛhaddiva Ātharvaṇa (X. 120) PRP

In X, 120, 8-9 Bṛhaddiva Atharvā is mentioned
as the author.

99. Hiranyagarbha Prājāpatya (X, 121) D

In the first ṛcā Hiranyagarbha is mentioned as
existing in the beginning. So the author must be
some one else.

100. Agni-Varuṇa (X, 124) D

101. Vāk Āmbhṛṇī (X, 125) PRP

See CAI p. 162.

102. Kulmalabarhiṣ Sailūsa (X, 126)

In *Rāmāyaṇa* one Sailūsa Gandharva is mentioned as the father-in-law of Vibhiṣaṇa (VII, 12. 25)

103. Āmhomuk Vāmadevya (V, 126) R

Son of Vāmadeva.

104. Kuśika Saubhari (X, 127) R

Son of Sobhari.

105. Parameṣṭhi Prajāpati (X, 129)

106. Yajna Prājāpatya (X, 130) D

The contents of the hymn glorify Yajna i. e. sacrifice. Therefore the author cannot be Yajna.

107. Sukirti Kākṣivata (X, 131) R

Son of Kakṣivān and grandson of Dirghatamas.

108. Sudās Paijavana (X, 133) R

109. Māndhātā Yauvanāśwva (X, 134) R

In chapter I it has been shown how he belongs to Rāma-period. In the Purāṇic genealogies he is put 30 to 40 generations before Rāma. But these genealogies are artificial and are based on Manvantara Caturyuga Method, which I have fully discussed in my *Puranic chronology*. (pp, 16 ff) I here note some of the grounds on which Māndhātā has to be put at Rāma-period,

(1) According to the *Purāṇas*, Yuvanāśva, the father of Māndhātā had married Gauri the daughter of Matināra, who is just four generations above Divodāsa i. e. Daśaratha and Rāmā.

(2) According to *Rāmāyaṇa* (VII, 25) at Mathurā ruled a Dāitya named Madhu. This Madhu had married Kumbhīnāsī, who was Rāvaṇa's mother's sister. (VII, 25, 19 ff) Madhu's son was Lavaṇa. Māndhātā was killed by this Lavaṇa (VII, 67, 4 ff). Again this Lavaṇa was killed by Satrugṇa the brother of Rāma (VII, 63 ff). Thus Māndhātā was not much removed from Rāma.

(3) According to *Mbh* (VII, 62, 10) Māndhātā had defeated the following kings:—Janamejaya, Sudhanvā, Gaya, Purū, Br̥hadratha, Asita and Nrga. (जनमेजयं सुधन्वानं गयं पुरुं बृहद्रथम् । असितं च नृगं चैव मान्धाता मानवोऽजयत् ॥). Now we know that these kings lived at Rama-period thus. (a) Sudhanvā, king of Sāṅkāśya was killed by Janaka the father of Sitā (*Rām*, I, 71, 8). (b) Br̥hadratha escaped Paraśurāma (*Mbh* I, 2, 272). (c) Gaya and Purū along with Duṣyanta and Gāthī submitted themselves to Rāvaṇa (*Rām* VII, 19, 5 दुष्यन्तः सुरथो गाधिगयो राजा पुरुवः । निजिताः स्मेत्यभापन्त ज्ञात्वा वरबलं रिपोः). (d) Gaya is said to be the son of Amūrtarayas in the *Mbh* and Āmūrtarayas was Viśvāmitra's great uncle, being Kuśa's son (*Rām*, I, 32, 3).

(4) According to *Mbh* (XII, 65, 122). Utathya and Vasuhoma had given a discourse to Māndhātā. This Utathya was the father of Dirghatamas.

(5) In *Rāmāyaṇa*, it is even said that Māndhātā and Rāvaṇa had fought an indecisive battle, but that Adhyāya is taken as interpolated (*Rām* after VII, 23rd).

(6) According to Purāṇas (Bd, 73, 81) Māndhātā was taken as the 5th avatāra of Viṣṇu. It is said पंचमः पंचदश्यां तु त्रेतायां संबभूव ह । मान्वाता चक्रवर्तित्वे तस्येतथ्यपुरःसरः ॥ i. e. Māndhātā was the fifth avatāra, with Utathya as the Priest. Vy, Bd, Ag have the reading Utathya. Mat reads Uttāṅka, which is incorrect. Thus Māndhātā had Utathya as his Purohita (Purassara).

(7) According to Gopatha Brāhmaṇa Māndhātā received knowledge from Vicārin, the son of Kabandha Ātharvaṇa (Vedic Index 2, 133). Was this that Kabandha whom Rāma met ?

110. Godhā (X, 134, 6-7 (jointly with Māndhātā) R.

111. Kumāra Yāmāyana (X, 135)

Sāyaṇa suggests that this Kumāra was Naciketas.

112. Jūti Vātarasana (X, 136 with others) PRP

113. Vātajūti Vātarasana (X, 136 with others) PRP

114. Viprajūti Vātarasana X, 136 with others) PRP

115. Vṛṣāṇaka Vātarasana (X, 136 with others) PRP

116. Karikrata Vātarasana (X, 136 with others) PPR

117. Etasa Vātarasana (X, 136 with others) PRP

118. R̥syaṣṛṅga Vātarasana (X, 136 with others) PRP

119. Aṅga Aurava (X, 138) R

Son of Uru. He refers to Kutsa (X, 138, 11) Pipru and R̥jīsvā (X, 138, 3)

120. Viśvāvasu Gāndharva (X, 139) D
 121. Agni Pāvaka (X, 140) D
 122. Agni Tāpasa (X, 141) D
 123. Jaritā Sārṅga, with Droṇa, Sārisṅka and
 Stambamitra (X, 142) *Mbh*

In *Mbh* (XIII, 53, 21-22) it is said that a Brāhmaṇa named Mandapāla had by a Sūdrā woman named Sārṅgī, four sons who were Brahmavādins and that they prayed to Agni. Their names were Droṇa, Stambamitra, Sārisṅka and Jaritārī. As Pradhan (CAI p. 167) has said "these four Sārṅgas had escaped when Arjuna burnt the Khāṇḍava forest" (*Mbh* I, 254, 47).

124. Droṇa Sārṅga (X, 142) *Mbh*
 See Jaritā Sārṅga
 125. Sārisṅka Sārṅga (X, 142) *Mbh*
 See Jaritā Sārṅga
 126. Stambamitra Sārṅga (X, 142) *Mbh*
 See Jaritā Sārṅga
 127. Atri Sāṁkhya (X, 143) R
 He refers to Kakṣivān (X, 143, 1)
 128. Suparṇa Tārṅkṣya (X, 144)
 129. Ūrdhvakṛṣṇa Yāmāyana (X, 144)
 130. Devamuni Airandama (X, 146)
 131. Suvedā Sairiṣa (X, 147)
 132. Pṛthu Vainya (X, 148) PR
 133. Arcat Hairanyastūpa (X, 149) R

Son of Hiraṇyastūpa, which see.

134. *Sraddhā Kāmāyani* (X, 151) *D*

135. *Sasa Bharadvāja* (X, 152) *PRP*

136. *Sirimbiṭha Bharadvāja* (X, 155) *R*

Son of Bharadvāja.

137. *Ketu Agniputra* (X, 156) *D*

138. *Bhuvana Āptya* (X, 157) *D*

139. *Sādhana Bhauvana* (X, 157) *D*

140. *Cakṣu Saurya* (X, 158) *D*

141. *Pūraṇa Vaisvāmītra* (X, 160) *R*

142. *Yakṣmanāśana Prājāpatya* (X, 161) *D*

143. *Rakṣohā Brāhma* (X, 162) *D*

144. *Vivṛhā Kāsyapa* (X, 163) *PR D*

145. *Kapota Nairṛti* (X, 165) *D*

146. *Ṛṣabha Vairāja* (X, 166) *D*

147. *Ṛṣabha Śakvara* (X, 166) *D*

148. *Anila Vātya* (X, 168) *D*

149. *Sabara Kākṣivata* (X, 169) *R*

Son or descendent of Kākṣivan.

150. *Vibhrāt Saurya* (X, 170) *D*

151. *Ūrdhvagrāvā Ārbudi* (X, 175) *D*

152. *Sūnu Ṛbhuputra* (X, 176) *D*

Seems to be the deity and not the author.

153. *Paṭaṅga Prājāpatyā* (X, 177) *D*

He does not seem to be the author.

154. Ariṣṭanemi Tārksya (X, 178)

He does not seem to be the author. Verse I says अरिष्टनेमिं पृतनाजमाशुं स्वस्तये ताक्ष्यमिहा हवेम, which shows that Ariṣṭanemi is the diety.

155. Sibi Ausinara (X, 179) R

According to *Mbh* (V, 116 ff) Sibi was the son of Uśinara by Mādhavi who was the daughter of Yayāti. Yayāti gave this Mādhavi as a gift to Gālava the son of Viśvāmitrā and Gālava married her by turn to Haryasva (by whom she had Vasumanā), Divodāsa (by whom she had Pratardana), Uśinara (by whom she had Sibi) and to Viśvāmitra (by whom she had Aṣṭaka).

156. Vasumanā Rauhidasva (X, 179) jointly, with Sibi and Pratardana. See Sibi Ausinara.

157. Pratha Vāsiṣṭha (X, 181 jointly with Sapratha Bhāradvāja and Gharma Saurya) R

158. Sapratha Bhāradvāja (X, 181, jointly with Pratha Vāsiṣṭha and Gharma Saurya) R

159. Gharma Saurya (X, 181, jointly with Pratha Vāsiṣṭha and Sapratha Bhāradvāja) D

160. Tapumūrdhā Bārhaspatya (X, 182) D

This does not seem to be the author. Word Tapumūrdhā occurs (3), not as an author, but as a deity.

161. Prajāvān Prājāpatya (X, 183) D

162. Tvaṣṭā (X, 184)

The author seems to be unknown. Contents show that this is a prayer for garbhadhāraṇa for

which Visṣu, Tvaṣṭa and others are invoked: therefore they are not the authors.

163. Viṣṇu Prājāpatya (X, 184) *D*

164. Satyadhṛti Vāruṇi (X, 185) *D*

165. Ula Vātya (X, 186) *D*

Sukta addressed to Vāta. उत वात पितासि न उत
भ्रातोर नः सखा । IX, 186, 2 Authorship doubtful.

166. Vatsa Agniputra (X, 187) *D*

167. Syena Agniputra (X, 188) *D*

168. Śārparājñi (X, 189) *D*

169. Saṁvanana Āṅgīrasa (X, 191) *PRP*

Following ṛṣis are already dealt with earlier.
Figures outside the brackets indicate the Maṇḍala
and the number of the ṛṣi where he is dealt with
Figures within the brackets indicate the suktas
composed by the ṛṣi, in this Maṇḍala.

1. Bandhu, V, 9 (X, 57-60) *R*
2. Subandhu, V, 10 (X, 57-60) *R*
3. Srutabandhu, V, 11 (X, 57-60) *R*
4. Vasubandhu, V, 12 (X, 57-60) *R*
5. Trita Aptya, VIII, 52 (X, 1-7) *PR*
6. Jamadagni, VIII, 66 (X, 137; 167) *R*
7. Kṛṣṇa Āṅgīrasa, VIII, 39 (X, 42-44) *R*
8. Vatsapri Bhālandana, IX, 39 (X, 45-46) *PR*
9. Ayāśya Āṅgīrasa, IX, 5 (X, 67, 68) *R*
10. Gaurivīti Śāktya, V, 40 (X, 73-74) *R*

11. Pāyū Bhārdvāja, VI, 3 (X, 87) R
12. Reṇu Vaiṣvāmitra, IX, 19 (X, 89) R
13. Mṛlika Vāsiṣṭha, IX, 33 (X, 150) R
14. Viṣvāmitra-Jamdagni, III, 1 (XI 167) R
15. Vena Bhārgava, IX, 41 (X, 123) PRP

Out of 169 (+ 15 = 184) ṛṣis 12 + (1 = 13) belong to pre-Rāma period, 55 (+ 14 = 69) to Rāma period, 23 to Post-Rāma period, 6 to Mbh period 48 are doubtful and 24 are unassigned. Out of 191 hymns 14 belong to pre-Rāma period, 79 to Rāma period, 16 to Post-Rāma period, 3 to Mbh period, 54 are doubtful and 26 are unassigned.

CHAPTER THREE

CONCLUSIONS

Note 1 — Rāma-period

AN analysis of the ṛsis of the *Ṛgveda* shows that of any particular family, there are at the most five generations found included in the present compilation. Following are noteworthy families from this point of view.

Utathya	Br̥haspati	Mudgala	Prajāpati
Dirghatmā	Bharadvāja	Vadhryasva	Samvaraṇa
Kakṣivān	Vidatha	Divodāsa	Manu
Ghoṣā	Ṛjīśvā	Pratardana	Nahuṣa
Suhastya			Yayāti

Now, according to *Rāmāyaṇa* (VII, 38, 15), Pratardana the king of Kāśī (i. e. the son of Divodāsa) had come to greet Rāma Dāśarathi on the occasion of his coronation and we may take it that they were more or less of the same age. Again Utathya was Māndhātā's Purohita (see Māndhātā). This Māndhātā must have been killed by Lavaṇa when Rāma was about ten years old and Lavaṇa, in his turn, must have been killed about 40 years later by S'atrughna, the brother of Rāma as seems from *Rāmāyaṇa* (Uta-

rakāṇḍa). We may take it that Mandhatī, with his famous career must have died at the ripe old age of about 70 years. Taking that Utathya was about the same age as Māndhātā, we get about 70 years from Utathya to Rāma's birth. Now according to the generations set out above, Pratardana's (whom we have taken to be of the same age as Rāma) son is one of the latest ṛṣis. If we allow 50 years for this, then we may take for these five generations about 125-150 years.

These 150 years, I designate for the purpose of this book, as Rāma-period. Ṛṣis falling within these five generations I have called to belong to Rāma-period, and those who are known to be earlier than Mudgala I have called to belong to Pre-Rāma-period and all the others to belong to Post-Rāma-period.

Here I shall clarify one point. If, as has been seen, about 75% of the hymns of *Rv* were composed in Rāma-period, and if several of the Ṛṣis—particularly Vasiṣṭha, Viśvāmitra and Vāmadeva—were intimately connected with Daśaratha and Rāma, it is rather surprising that there is no reference, in the whole of the *Rv* to Daśaratha, Rāma or Rama-Rāvaṇa battle.¹ I shall attempt an explanation of this situation.

It should be remembered that Daśaratha was not a very significant king in his days. Again *Rv* is not

1. H. C. Raychaudhry has noted that in *Rv* one Daśaratha is referred to in I, 126, 4 and one Rāma in X, 93, 14; but there is no indication to identify these with the heroes of Ramāyaṇa (*PHAI*, 5th ed p. 101).

history. It is a book of prayers. Praises of patre are found mostly in the hymns of Indra and Aśvi. And the ṛṣis praised those incidents with which they were personally connected. Divodāsa's battle with Sambara was fought with the full support of Bharadvāja. Both Vasiṣṭha and Viśvāmitra were personally connected with the Dāśarājña battle. It is therefore that these incidents are referred to in Ṛgvedic hymns.

But the battle of Laṅka was fought by Rāma when he was alone. None of the ṛṣis was with him. His allies were Vānaras and Ṛkṣas, not the ordinary Vedic kings. And as no ṛṣi was personally connected with this battle, no hymns were sung in praise of it. Of course, a life-history of Rāma was composed by Vālmiki but that was not Veda, that was itihāsa.

N. B. I have talked above about the Rāma-period but have given no date for the same. In this connection it should be remembered that this is not a question of the date of Rāmāyaṇa, but of Rāma. Rāma definitely lived some centuries before Yudhiṣṭhira. Date of Rāma, thus, will depend upon the date of Yudhiṣṭhira. Scholars assign Yudhiṣṭhira 9th to 15th century B. C. and tradition to 3101 B.

In my *Puranic Chronology* p. 68 ff, I have shown that according to Puranic calculations, the date of Yudhiṣṭhira's accession was 3201 B. C. and the date of Rāma, according to one calculation, was c. 3700 B. C. (p. 321). Purāṇas put about 30 generations between Rāma and Yudhiṣṭhira.

Note 2 — Joint Authors

In the *Rgveda*, There are several verses and hymns for which joint authors are given in the Anukramanīs. I suggest that joint authors were always contemporaries, more or less.

There are in all 49 hymns, where joint authors are given in the Anukramanīs. Out of these, it is clear in Chapter Two that the authors of the following fifteen hymns were contemporaries:— III, 23; III, 36; V, 2; V, 27; VII, 33; VIII, 1; VIII, 2; IX, 101¹; IX, 104; 106²; IX, 110; X, 28; X, 167; X, 179. In the case of the following 15 hymns, those who are given as the authors do not seem to be the actual authors of those hymns, but seem to be so named from the contents of the hymns:— I, 165; I, 170; IV, 18; VIII, 67; VIII, 100; IX, 86; X, 14; X, 28; X, 51; X, 53; X, 86; X, 95; X, 108; X, 124. Out of the remaining cases, the authors of I, 100 are called the sons of Vṛṣāgira and are therefore contemporaries, Ṛjīsvā, there is called Vārṣāgira and if it is true he is different from Ṛjīsvā the grandson of Bharadvāja, who is given as the joint author of IX, 98 with Ambarīṣa Vārṣāgira. In I, 126 Kakṣivān, Bhāvayavya and Romasā, who are given as joint authors, were contemporaries as is clear from Brhaddevatā. Ṛṣis of IV, 43; V, 1; V, 24 and X, 57-59; VIII, 14; VIII, 71; VIII, 89 IX, 99; X, 136; X, 142 are apparently brothers and should, therefore, be

1. This has 3 or 4 generations as joint authors.
2. This has 3 generations as joint authors,

taken as contemporaries. For IX, 97 are give ṛṣis out of whom 11 are Vāsiṣṭhas and except Vas and Parāśara are brothers, while Parāśara Vasiṣṭha's grandson. Thus they are all contemporaries. Therefore, the remaining ṛṣi Kutsa also sh be taken to be their contemporary. For IX are given Ambariṣa and Ṛjīsvā who are likely t contemporaries. For IX. 108 out of six, Śakti Gauriviti are father and son. Ṛjīsvā and Ṛnañ were their contemporaries. Therefore the remain two Āṅgirasas are likely to be their contemporaries. Ṛṣis for X, 134 and X, 181, are also likely to contemporaries.

IX, 67; IX, 107; X, 137 are ascribed to Saptar For IX, 67 Sāyaṇa says.

आद्यतृचस्य भरद्वाज ऋषिः; द्वितीयस्य मारीचकाश्रयपः; तृती राहूगणो गोतमः; चतुर्थस्य भौमोऽत्रिः; पञ्चमस्य गार्थिनो विश्वामि पष्ठस्य भार्गवो जमदग्निः; सप्तमस्य मैत्रावरुणिर्वसिष्ठः सूक्तशेष गिरसः पवित्रो वासिष्ठो वोभौ वा समुदितावृषी.

For IX, 107 Sāyaṇa says:

‘ त्वं सोमासि ’ (ऋ. सं. ९, ६,) इत्यत्रोक्ता भरद्वाजक पाद्या सप्तर्षयः

For X, 137 Sāyaṇa says:

उत देवाः इति सप्तर्चं नवमं सूक्तमानुष्टुभं वैश्वदेवं भरद्वा कश्यपगोतमामित्रिबिश्वामित्रजमदग्निवसिष्ठः इति.

Thus under IX, 67 Sāyaṇa says that the Sptar are 1. Bharadvāja, 2. Kaśyapa, Mārica, 3. Gota Rāhugāṇa, 4. Atri Bhauma, 5. Viśvāmitra and Vasiṣṭha Maitrāvaruṇi. Now according to the thec

which I am advocating here, all these must be contemporaries. We know that five out of these seven are contemporaries. About Gotama Rāhugaṇa we do not know anything and he might have been their contemporary. But Kaśyapa Mārīca cannot be a contemporary of these five or six, who belong to Rāma-period. This Kaśyapa is the father of Vivasvat and grandfather of Manu Vaivasvata and is, thus, very early.

But I want to point out that though Sāyaṇa names Kaśyapa Mārīca as one of the Saptarṣis, Kātyāyana does not. *Survānukramaṇī* on IX, 61 says

त्वं सोमासि द्वात्रिंशद्भद्राजः कश्यपो गोतमोऽत्रिर्विश्वामित्रो
जमदग्निर्वसिष्ठ इति.

And on both IX, 107 and X, 137 Kātyāyana calls the authors as sapta ṛṣayah.

Thus it will be seen that Kātyāyana does not name Kaśyapa as Kaśyapa Mārīca and Gotama as Gotama Rāhugaṇa. We know that apart from Mārīca Kaśyapa, there was another Kaśyapa, who was the father of Avatsāra, Nārada and Arundhati the wife of Vasiṣṭha and, therefore, evidently it is he who is meant as one of the Saptarṣis. About Gotama, we do not know anything and this Gotama may be the son of Rāhugaṇa who may belong to Rāma-period. Dirghatamā also was called Gotama of Gautama.

All this, I think, makes it amply clear that the joint authors are always contemporaries.

T A B L E

h = hymns
r = refs

<i>Maṇḍala</i>	<i>PR</i>		<i>R</i>		<i>PRP</i>		<i>Mbh</i>		<i>D</i>		<i>Un</i>	
	h	r	h	r	h	r	h	r	h	r	h	r
I	3	1 (+2)	188	13 (+12)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
II	—	—	43	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III	—	—	62	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV	2	2	56	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V	—	—	42	21 (+1)	45	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI	—	—	75	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII	—	—	104	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
VIII	8	4	68	44 (+2)	27	20	—	—	—	3	—	—
IX	21	3 (+3)	56	37 (+23)	13	7 (+2)	20	2	4	5	—	3
X	14	12 (+1)	80	56 (+14)	16	23	3	6	54	48	24	24
	48	22 (+6)	774	198 (+52)	101	78 (+2)	23	8	58	58	24	27

Total: h r
1028 391

Note 3 Ṛṣis (Analysis)

I

After, thus, making a study of the chronological position of the individual ṛṣis, we may, now, make an analysis of the results obtained. I have given, on the opposite page, a consolidated table for hymns and ṛṣis.

It shows that out of a total of 1028 hymns 48 were composed during Pre-Rāma period, 774 during Rāma-period, 101 during Post-Rāma period, 23 during Mahābhārata period, 58 are doubtful and 24 are unassigned. Again, out of a total of 391 ṛṣis, 22 belong to Pre-Rāma period, 198 to Rāma-period, 78 to Post-Rāma period, 8 to Mahābhārata period, 58 are doubtful names and 27 are unassigned.

II

Now, *Mt*, *Bd* and *Vy* have preserved¹ a list of Ṛgvedic ṛṣis. I have given below this list from *Bd* and noted in the foot-notes variants from *Vy* and *Mt*. *Vy* does not give Viśvāmitras, Agastyas, Kṣatriyas and Vaiśyas.

1. *Vy* 59, 79ff; *Bd* II, 32, 86ff; *Mt* 145, 81ff.

Angira	Dirghatama	Renu ³³
Vaidyaga ¹	Kaksivan	Purana
Bharadvaja	Bhrgu	Dhananjaya
Baskali ²	Kavya ²²	Kasyapa
Rtavaka ³	Praceta	Vatsara
Garga ⁴	Reika ²³	Naidhruva ³⁴
Sini ⁵	Atmavan	Raibhya ³⁵
Sankrti ⁶	Aurva ²⁴	Asita
Purukutsa ⁷	Jamadagni	Devala
Mandhata	Vida ²⁵	Atri
Ambarisa	Sarasvata	Arvasana ³⁶
Yuvanasva	Arstisena ²⁶	Syavasva ³⁷
Paurukutsa ⁸	Yudhajit ²⁷	Gavisthira ³⁸
Trasadasyu ⁹	Vitanavya	Avihotra ³⁹
Dasyuman ¹⁰	Suvarhas	Purvatihi
Aharya ¹¹	Vainya	Vasistha
Ajamidha	Prthu	Sakti
Tuksaya ¹²	Divodasa	Parasara
Kapi ¹³	Badhyasva ²⁸	Indrapramiti
Vrsadarbha ¹⁴	Grtsa	Bharadvasu
Virupaksa ¹⁵	Saunaka ²⁹	Maitravaruna
Kanva ¹⁶	Visvamitra	Kundina
Mudgala	Devarata	Agastya
Utathya	Udgala ³⁰	Drdhayu ⁴⁰
Sanadvaja ¹⁷	Madhuchhanda	Vidhmavahs ⁴¹
Vajasrava	Aghamarsana	Manu Vaivasvata
Ayasya ¹⁸	Astaka	Pururava Aila
Cakravarti ¹⁹	Lohita	Bhalandana
Vamadeva	Kata ³¹	Vatsa
Asija ²⁰	Kola ³²	Sankila
Brhaduktha ²¹	Devasrava	92 in all

1. Trita (Mt), Vedhasa (Vy). 2. Bhalandana or
Laksmana (Mt). 3. Krtavata (Mt), Amata (Vy).
4. Gargya (Vy). 5. Seni (Vy), Smrti (Mt). 6. San-
hrti (Vy). 7. Guruvita (Mt). 8. Purukutsa (Mt).
9. Svasrava (Mt). 10. Sadasyavan (Mt), Sadasyaman

[Contd. next page]

This list gives in all 92 ṛṣi—names. They say that there were 33 Aṅgirās, 19 Bhṛguṣ, 13 Viśvāmitras, 7 Vasiṣṭhas, 6 Atris, 6 Kāśyapas, 3 Agastyas, 2 Kṣatriyas and 3 Vaiśyas. A study of this list shows that several of these ṛṣis are found in the present *Rv.* Some names are doubtful. They are:— Under the Aṅgirās, Vaidyaga is given for Trita of *Mt.* We may therefore put Trita there. Sini may be read as Sibi. For Tukṣāya we may adopt Ṛṣabha (*Vy*). For Kapi we may adopt Kavi (*Vy*). For Vṛṣādarbha, we may take Pṛṣadhra who is a ṛṣi in the *Rv.* Virūpakṣa is Virāpa. Asija may be taken as Auśija, though Kakṣivān is given separately. Under Bhṛguṣ Gṛtsa is Gṛtsamada and Saunaka also

[*Continued*

(*Vy*). 11. Asvabharya (*Mt*). 12. Utkala (*Mt*), Rṣabha (*Vy*). 13. Kavi (*Mt*), Bali (*Vy*). 14. Prasadava (*Mt, Vy*). 15. Virupa (*Mt*). 16. Kavya (*Mt*). 17. Saradvan (*Mt*), Bharadvaja (*Vy*). 18. Apasyaupa (*Mt*), Ayapya (*Vy*). 19. Sucitti (*Mt*), Suvitti (*Vy*). 20. Rsiya (*Mt*), Augaja (*Vy*). 21. Brhacchukla (*Mt*). 22. Kasyapa (*Mt*). 23. Dadhica (*Mt*). 24. Unva (*Mt*). 25. Veda (*Mt*). 26. Adviseṇa (*Vy*). 27. Arupa (*Vy*), Cyavana (*Mt*). 28. Brahmavan (*Mt*); Prasvara (*Vy*). 29. Nabha (*Vy*). 30. Bala (*Mt*). 31. Bhṛtakila (*Mt*). 32. Mambudhi (*Mt*). 33. Devarata (*Mt*). 34. Vibhrama (*Vy*). 35. Nitya (*Mt*). 36. Ardhasvana (*Mt*), Arceisana (*Vy*). 37. Syamavan (*Vy*). 38. Nisthusa (*Vy*). 39. Karnaka (*Mt*), Valgutaka (*Vy*). 40. Drdhadymna (*Mt*). 41. Iddrabahu (*Mt*).

seems to refer to him. Under Visvāmitras Udgala may be Utkila who is a ṛṣi. Devarāta who is given by *Mt* may be accepted. Under Kāśyapas Naidhruvi may be Nidhruvi and Raibhya Rebha. under Atris Arvasana may be read as Arcanānā as is suggested by *Vy*. Pūrvātīthi is found in *Rv*, but as a Kāṇva. Under Agastyas Dṛḍhāyu is Dṛḥlacyuta and Vidhmavāha is Idhmavāhā. Under Vaisyas, Vatsa is Vatsapri. Thus it is found that out of 92 ṛṣis given here, 71 are represented in the present *Rv*. About the remaining 21, we cannot say anything definite as there is likelihood of their names having been corrupted in the present texts of the Purāṇas.

Out of these 92 names 11 seem to belong to Pre-Rāma period, Ārṣṭiseṇa, Asita and Devala to Mbh period and others to Rāma-period.

The present Ṛksaṁhitā has about 400 ṛṣis and this Puranic list gives only 92 names. This, I think, is due to the Puranic list giving the names of the ṛṣis and not of the ṛṣikas and ṛṣiputras. Purāṇas distinguish between ṛṣis, ṛṣika (son of a ṛṣi) and ṛṣiputra (son of a ṛṣika). *Brahmaṇḍa* closes this list with the following remark:— ṛṣiputrānnibodhata. (II, 32, 122).

III

This study of the Ṛgvedic ṛṣis and their families brings out a significant fact that the Āṅgīrasa family is the most prominent family amongst the composers of the present *Rv*. We learn that Utathya and Bṛhaspati were brothers. Again Bṛhaspati and Saṁ-

varta were brothers, and all these three were Āṅgirasas. Again we know that Ghora was an Āṅgirasa I would, therefore, say that Bṛhaspati, Utathya, Saṁvarta and Ghora—these four were brothers and were Āṅgirasas.

Now Bṛhaspati's son was Bharadvāja who is the ṛṣi of the Sixth Maṇḍala. Gṛtsamada, the ṛṣi of the Second Maṇḍala was Bharadvāja's grandson Vāmadeva of the Fourth Maṇḍala is clearly declared to be an Āṅgirasa. Kaṇva Ghaura was an Āṅgirasa and thus Kaṇvas of the Eighth Maṇḍala will be originally Āṅgirasas. I have already said that it was this Kaṇva who had adopted Kāśyapa gotra and it was his daughter Arundhatī who was married to Vasiṣṭha Maitrāvaruṇa. Thus Kāśyapas and Vasiṣṭhas had intimate family relations with Āṅgirasas. Thus the ṛṣis of II, IV, VI, VII and VIII Maṇḍalas were Āṅgirasas, in one way or the other. Moreover Mamatā, the mother of Bharadvāja was a Bhārgavi.¹ Thus Bhārgavas are related to the Āṅgirasas. Again these Bhārgavas were related to Viśvāmitra. In fact Viśvāmitra's sister Satyavati was married to Ṛcika Bhārgava, the father of Jamadagni.² If Mamatā, who is called Bhārgavi was descended from this Satyavati in any way, even Viśvāmitra will be closely related to the Āṅgirasas and so the Third Maṇḍala will be added to the above list. We do not know if Atris of the Fifth Maṇḍala were, in any manner, related

1. *Bṛhaddevata* IV, 11.

2. *AIHT*, p. 266.

to the Āṅgīrasas or not. I shall not be surprised to find that Atri or his wife Anasūyā was related to the Āṅgīrasas. If so, the present Ṛksaṁhitā will be an Āṅgīrasa compilation. Even Agastyas might have been related to the Āṅgīrasas.

These considerations have struck me as significant and I have noted them here for whatever they are worth.

IV

Pragiter has tried to make out a case¹ that all the prominent Vedic ṛṣis were connected with the Mānavas i. e. Aikṣavākus and not with any early Ailas. But, now that we know that practically all the ṛṣis belong to the age of Rāma or are later than Rāma, question of their being connected with the *early* Ailas does not arise. Thus his very starting premise is demolished.

About the chief ṛṣis of the present Saṁhitā we know this. Utathya was the Purohita of Māndhātā, an Aikṣavāku. Bharadvāja was the Purohita of Divodāsa, who seems to belong to the Lunar line. Later, Bharadvāja was adopted as his son by Bharata, who was an Aila king. Vāmadeva was definitely a priest of Aikṣavāku Daśaratha at Ayodhya. Vasiṣṭha, too, was Daśaratha's priest but he was also connected with Sudās of the Aila branch. Viśvāmitra was connected with Hariscandra, Daśaratha (Aikṣavākus) as also with Sudās of Aila branch. Gotama seems to be connected with Mithilā. Others are not known to have been connected with any big kings.

1. *AIHT* p. 303 ff

This would, therefore, mean that at the time when the great bulk of the present *RV* was composed i. e. at Rāma-period, ṛṣis had relations with the kings of both the branches.

Note 4—Geography of *Ṛgveda*

In the light of our findings in Chapter two, let us now, consider the extent of Vedic settlements during what we have called Rāma-period. when a large bulk of the present *RV* was composed.

Viśvāmitra of the Third Maṇḍala had originally his capital at Kanauj. His Ashrama, according to *Rāmāyaṇa* was between the Ganges and the Yamunā to the south of the place where the Sarayū met the Ganges. (I, 24-29). He was connected with Kosala and Ayodhyā. Vāmadeva of the Fourth Maṇḍala was the Purohita of Daśaratha and lived at Ayodhyā. Atri Bhauma of the Fifth Maṇḍala had his Ashrama as is clear from *Rāmāyaṇa*¹ at a day's journey from Citrakūṭa and just on the Northern outskirt of Daṇḍakāraṇya. Bharadvāja of the Sixth Maṇḍala had his Ashrama at Prayāga, where both Rāma and Bharata halted, as is abundantly clear from *Rāmāyaṇa*². Vasiṣṭha of the Seventh Maṇḍala lived at Ayodhyā. Kaṇva as is seen from *Mbh*³ and *Sākuntala*⁴ had his Ashrama in the Himālayan regions. So

1. See II, 119

2. *Ram*, II 55

3. *Mbh* I, *Sākuntalopākhyāna*.

4. In *Sakuntala* Kaṇva's Ashrama is placed in these regions.

did Bṛhaspati. the priest of the Indra live in those Northern regions. Dirghatamā lived with Saradvanta who had his Ashrama on the outskirts of Mithilā. (*Rām* I, 48, 15). From there he was thrown into the river and he flowed to Aṅga regions where ruled Vali. Vali's sons Aṅga, Vaṅga, Kaliṅga, Puṇḍra and Suhma are said to have given names to those countries.¹ Finally, Agastya, one of the ṛsis of RV, lived, according to *Rāmāyaṇa*, just half a Yojana away from Pañcavaṭi and Janasthānā.²

Thus, none of the prominent ṛsis of the Ṛgveda had his permanent abode to the west of, say Delhi.

Divodāsā, Abhyāvartī Cāyamāna, Sudās, Sahadeva, Prastoka, Mudgala, Sṛñjaya, Somaka—all these kings mentioned in RV ruled in North Pañcālas or Kāśi regions.³ Indrasenā, the wife of Mudgala was Nala's daughter⁴ and Nala ruled over Niṣadha, a country situated at the foot of the Vindhya. Nala's friend Ṛtuparna ruled over South Kosalas (at 11 hour's journey by horse-drawn chariot from Niṣadha) situated to the south of the Vindhya.⁵ Māndhātā had been killed by Lāvāṇa in Mathurā regions⁶ and Mathurā was occupied by Satrugṇa after killing this Lāvāṇa.⁷ The famous battle of Divodāsa with Sambara took

1. *Rām* III, 13, 22.
2. *AIHT*, p. 115; *CAI*, p. 83.
3. *CAI*, p. 4-6
4. *CAI*, p. 203
5. *Rām* VII 67
6. *Rām* VII 63
7. *Rām* II, 9, 12.

place in the Daṇḍakāraṇya. Dāśarajna battle and the battle of Hariyūpiyā¹ took place on the banks of the Ravi. The island of Omkāresvara on the Narmadā is called Māndhātā and that may have something to do with the great Māndhātā. Mahiṣmāti was established by Mahiṣmān Haihaya before Kārtavīrya and Paraśurāma but was re-established by Muçukunda who is removed from Māndhātā only by two degrees.² Māndhātā's brother Haryasva, as I have shown elsewhere,³ ruled over Surāṣṭra and Ānarta. Naraka, who was a contemporary of Rāma Dāśarathi had conquered and colonised Assam.⁴ Sibi Ausinara, a ṛṣi of *RV* ruled in the Punjab and probably in Gandhāra regions.⁵ And Rāma, the hero of Rāmāyaṇa had reached Lankā.⁶

That the main scene of the present Ṛksamhitā is not the Punjab but the valleys of the Ganges and the Yamunā should be clear from the above. Vasīṣṭha Viśvāmitra, Vāmadeva, Bharata, and Dirghatamā lived in these regions. Bharata, who was coronated

1. See my paper 'The date of Harappa' in the Journal of Oriental Institute, Baroda Vol. I, No. 2. I have said that Harappā was a flourishing settlement of Vārasikha Asuras at Rāma-period.

2. See Purāṇas: *Hr* II, 38 ff.

3. Journal of Oriental Institute, Baroda Vol. I, No. 1.

4. See my book *Puranic chronology*, pp. 235 ff

5. *AIHT*, p. 264

6. I follow shri P. S. Aiyar (author of Rāmāyaṇa and Laṅkā) in locating Laṅka near Indrāṇā about 15 miles north of Jubbulpore.

by Dirghatama and who had adopted Bharadvāja as his son, had performed 55 sacrifices at a place called Vṛtraghna on the Ganges and 78 sacrifices on the banks of the Yamunā.⁷ So also Sahadeva Sārājaya, the brother of Prastoka and uncle of Sudās had performed sacrifices on the banks of the Yamunā at a tirtha named Agnisiras (Mbh III, 88, 5). The great Māndhātā also had performed sacrifices on the Yamunā, where many ṛṣis lived (Mbh III, 126, 26). Syāvāsava Āterya mentions Yamunā in RV V. 52, 17. Yamunā is also mentioned by Sindhukist (X, 15, 5) and by Vasiṣṭha (VIII, 18, 19). The Ganges is mentioned, in the RV. by Viśvāmitrā (III, 58, 6), by Saṁyu (VI, 45, 31) and by Sindhukṣit (X, 75, 5).

Thus the extent of Vedic settlements in the Rāma-period was from the Himalayas (Tibet?) in the North to Vindhya and Narmadā in the South and from Gāndhāra and Surāṣṭra in the West to Assam in the East, the centre being the Gangetic valley near Kāśi, Kosala, Prayāga and Videha.

7. *Āit. Br* 39, 9; *Sat. Br.* XIII, 5, 4, 13. Both quote.

अष्टासप्ततिं भरतो दौषन्तिर्यमुनामनु ।

संगायां वृत्रघ्नेऽवघ्नात्पञ्चपञ्चाशत् दद्यान् ॥

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS

Page	Line	
19	28-30	Delete
23	14	56 <i>for</i> 46
23	15	58 <i>for</i> 48
32	23	Vitahavya
34	8	Read: refers to Kakṣivān Auśija in VIII, 18, 1
43	Top	Read: [VIII, 42-51]
51	21	MAṆḌALA I
58	26	<i>for for or</i>
71	9	Their names
81	26	<i>or for of</i>

For III, 8 Ghora Āṅgīrasa, IX, 11 Kaṇva Ghaura and other Kāṇvas please note the following.

Pragātha Kāṇva is described as the son of Ghora Āṅgīrasa and brother of Kaṇva Ghaura. Pragātha says (VIII, 65, 12) that he received gifts from the son or grandson of Durgaha i. e. from Purukutsa or Trasadasyu, who are definitely at Rāma-period. Devātithi Kāṇva, the son of Kaṇva Ghaura refers to Kakṣivān (VIII, 4, 17). Medhātithi, the son of Kaṇva also refers to Kākṣivān Auśija (VIII, 18, 1).

Thus all these Kāṇvas and Kaṇva himself as well as Ghora belonged to Rāma-period. In Chāndogya Upaniṣad, Ghora Āṅgīrasa is said to have been a teacher of Kṛṣṇa Devakiputra (III, 17, 6).

In the light of the above evidence it becomes a question if this Kṛṣṇa is the same as the Kṛṣṇa of the Mahābhārata or not. One Kṛṣṇa Āṅgīrasa is the author of *Rv.* VIII, 85-87.

Under IX, 47 Yayāti Nāhuṣa add the following :

It should be noted that this Yayāti is not that Yayāti who was the great grandson of Pururavā. The name of the father of this Yayāti was also Nāhuṣa, but this Nāhuṣa is called Mānava i. e. the son of Manu, in the Anukramaṇi and this Manu, in his turn called the son of Saṁvaraṇa. Therefore, this Yayāti was different from Yayāti the great grandson of Pururavā. He, thus can be a contemporary of Andhigū. It is this Yayāti, who gave his daughter Mādhavi (*Mbh* V, 116ff) to Gālava, who married her in turn, to Haryaśva, Divodāsi, Usinara and Viśvāmitra. Therefore this Yayāti and other ṛṣis of this hymn belong to Rāma-period. This preserves the genealogy:—Yayāti—Nāhuṣa—Manu—Saṁvaraṇa—i. e. four generations.

INDEX OF ṚṢIS

This section contains the names of all the rishis of the Rigveda arranged alphabetically. Figures to the right indicate the sukta composed by the rishi and figures to the left indicate the number of the Mandala and the number of the rishi in that Mandala, where details about him are given in chapter Two. R=Rama-period; PR=Pre-Rama period; PPP=Post-Rama period; D=Doubtful. Those against whom no remark is put are unassigned.

- ix, 42 Akṛṣṭāh Māṣāh, IX, 86, 1-10, 31-40 D
- x, 51 Akṣa Maujavān, X, 34 D
- i, 13 Agastya Maitrāvaruṇa, I, 165, 13-15; 166-169; 170, 2, 5; 171-178; 179, 3, 4; 180-191 R
- i, 15 Agastyaśiṣya, I, 179, 5, 6 R
- v, 9 Agastyasvasā, X, 60 D
- x, 100 Agni, X, 124, 2-4 D
- ix, 51 Agni Cākṣusa, IX, 106, 1-3, 10-14 D
- x, 122 Agni Tāpasa, X, 141 D
- viii, 70 Agni Pāvaka, VIII, 102; X, 140 D
- x, 56 Agni Saucika, X, 51, 2, 4, 6, 8; 52; 53, 4-5; 79-80 D
- ix, 55 Agnayah Dhiṣṇyāh Aiśvarāh, IX, 109 D
- x, 95 Agniyuta Sthaura, X, 116 D
- x, 96 Agniyūpa Sthaura, X, 116 D
- x, 100 Agnivarūṇasomāh X, 124, 1, 5-9 D
- x, 22 Aghamarṣaṇa Mādhucchandasa X, 190 R
- x, 119 Aṅga Aurava X, 138 R
- viii, 16 Angirasah Sahasram Vasurociṣah VIII, 34, 16-18 D
- iv, 3 Ajamiḷha Sauhotra IV, 43-44 PR

- ix, 44 Ajāh Pṛsnīyah IX, 86 *D*
v, 1 Atri Bhauma V 27; 37-43; 76-77; 83-86;
IX, 67, 10-12; 86, 41-45 *R*
x, 127 Atri Sāṃkhya X, 143 *R*
x, 64 Aditi Dākṣāyaṇī X, 72 *PR*
ix, 56 Anānata Pāruccheṇi IX, 111 *R*
x, 148 Anila Vātāyana X, 168 *D*
ix, 50 Andhigu Śyāvāśvi IX, 101, 1-3 *R*
viii, 49 Apālā VIII, 91 *PRP*
x, 40 Apratirathah Aindra X, 103
x, 53 Abhitapā Saurya X, 37 *D*
x, 13 Abhivarta Āṅgīrasa X, 174 *D*
ix, 7 Amahīyu Āṅgīrasa IX, 61 *R*
ix, 46 Ambarīṣa Vārṣāgīra I, 100; IX, 98 *R*
ix, 5 Ayāsyā Āṅgīrasa IX, 44-46; X, 67-68 *R*
x, 154 Ariṣṭanemi Tārksya X, 178 *D*
x, 16 Aruṇa Vaitahavya X, 91 *R*
x, 133 Arcat Hairanyastūpa X, 149 *R*
v, 27 Arcanānā Ātreya V, 63-64; VIII, 42 *R*
x, 73 Arbuda Kādraveya X, 94 *PR*
v, 24 Avatsāra Kāśyapa V, 44; IX, 53-60 *R*
v, 18 Avasyu Ātreya V, 31 *R*
v, 39 Aśvamedha Bhārata V, 27 *R*
viii, 13 Aśvasūkti Kāṇvāyana VIII, 14-15 *R*
x, 21 Aṣṭaka Vaiśvāmitra X, 174 *R*
x, 89 Aṣṭādañṣṭra Vairūpa X, 111 *R*
ix, 22 Asita Kāśyapa IX, 5-24 *Mbh*
viii, 22 Āyu Kāṇva VIII, 52 *PRP*
viii, 50 Āsaṅga Plāyogi VIII, 1, 30-33 *R*
x, 103 Amhomuk Vamadeya (X, 126) *R*

- x, 17 Iṭa Bhārgava X, 171 *D*
 x, 35 Indra I, 165, 1-2, 4, 6, 8, 10-12; 170, 1, 3, 4;
 IV, 18, 1, 4; 26, 1-3; VIII, 100, 4-5; X, 28,
 2, 6, 8, 10, 12; 86, 1, 8, 11, 12, 14, 19-22.
 x, 37 Indra Muṣkavān X, 38
 x, 38 Indra Vaikuṇṭha X, 48-50
 ix, 27 Indrapramiti Vāsiṣṭha IX, 97, 4-6 *R*
 x, 41 Indrāṇī X, 86, 2-6, 9, 10, 15-18; 145 *D*
 viii, 14 Irimbīṭhi Kāṇva VIII, 16-18 *PRP*
 v, 6 Iṣa Ātreya V, 7-8 *PRP*
 ix, 21 Idhmavāha Dārḍhacyuta IX, 26 *R*
 ix, 6 Ucathya Āṅgirasa IX, 50-52 *R*
 iii, 4 Utkīla Kātya III, 15-16 *R*
 ix, 30 Upamanyu Vāsiṣṭha IX, 97, 13-15 *R*
 x, 93 Upastuta Vārṣṭihavya X, 115 *R*
 x, 97 Urukṣaya Āmahīyava X, 118 *R*
 v, 31 Urucakri Ātreya V, 69-70 *PRP*
 x, 75 Urvaśī K, 95, 2, 4, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18
 PR (D)
 x, 165 Ula Vātāyana X, 186 *D*
 viii, 62 Uśanā Kāvya VIII, 84; IX, 87-89 *PR*
 ix, 13 Ūru Āṅgirasa IX, 108, 4-5 *R*
 x, 129 Ūrdhvakrāsana Yāmāyana x, 144 *R*
 x, 151 Ūrdhvagrāvā Ārbudī x, 175 *D*
 x, 87 Ūrdhvanābhā Brāhma X, 109 *D*
 x, 6 Ūrdhvasadmā Āṅgirasa X, 108, 8-9 *R*
 vi, 4 Ṛjivā Bhāradvāja VI, 49-52; IX, 98; 108,
 6-7 *R*
 i, 3 Ṛjraśva Vārṣāgira I, 100 *R*
 ix, 54 Ṛnañcaya IX, 108, 12-13 *R*

- x, 146 Rṣabha Vairāja X, 166 *D*
 iii, 2 Rṣabha Vaiśvāmītra III, 13-14; IX, 71 *R*
 x, 147 Rṣabha Śākvara X, 166 *D*
 x, 118 Rṣyasṛṅga Vātaraśana X, 136, 7 *PRP*
 viii, 61 Ekadyu Naudhasa VIII, 80 *R*
 x, 117 Etaśa Vātaraśana X, 136, 6 *PRP*
 v, 36 Evayāmarut Ātreya V, 87 *PRP*
 ix, 40 Kakṣivān Dairghatamasa I, 116-125; 126, 1-5;
 IX, 74 *R*
 ix, 11 Kaṇva Ghaura I, 36; 43; IX, 94 *R*
 iii, 3 Kata Vaiśvāmītra III, 17-18 *R*
 x, 145 Kapota Nairṛta X, 165 *D*
 x, 116 Karikrata Vātaraśana X, 136, 5 *PRP*
 ix, 32 Karnaśrut Vāsiṣṭha IX, 27, 22-24 *R*
 viii, 29 Kali Prāgātha VIII, 66 *R*
 x, 50 Kavaṣa Ailūsa X, 30-34 *R*
 ix, 36 Kavi Bhārgava IX, 47-49; 75-79 *PR*
 viii, 54 Kaśyapa Mārīca I, 99; VIII, 29; IX, 64; 67,
 4-6; 91-92; 113-114; X, 137, 2 *PR*
 ix, 12 Kutsa Āṅgirasa I, 94-98; 101-115; IX, 97,
 45-58 *R*
 vii, 4 Kumāra Āgneya VII, 101-102 *D*
 v, 4 Kumāra Ātreya V, 2 *R*
 x, 111 Kumāra Yāmāyana X, 135
 viii, 33 Kurusuti Kāṇva VIII, 76-78 *PRP*
 x, 102 Kulmalabarhiṣa Śailūṣi X, 126 *D*
 iii, 11 Kuśika Aiśīrathi III, 31 *R*
 x, 104 Kuśika Saubhari X, 127 *R*
 viii, 32 Kusīdī Kāṇva VIII, 81-83 *PRP*
 ii, 2 Kūrma Gūrtsamada II, 27-29 *R*

- ix, 15 Kṛtayaśā Āṅgīrasa IX, 108, 10-11 *R*
viii, 60 Kṛtnu Bhārgava VIII, 79 *PRP*
viii, 25 Kṛśa Kāṇva VIII, 55 *R*
viii, 39 Kṛṣṇa Āṅgīrasa VIII, 85-87; X, 42-44 *R*
x, 137 Ketu Āgneya X, 156 *D*
v, 7 Gaya Ātreya V, 9-10 *PRP*
x, 60 Gaya Plāta X, 63-64
vi, 2 Garga Bhāradvāja VI, 47 *R*
v, 3 Gaviṣṭhira Ātreya V, 1 *R*
v, 19 Gātu Ātreya V, 32 *R*
iii, 5 Gāthī Kauśika III, 19-22 *R*
ii, 1 Grtsamada II, 1-3; 8-28; 30-43; IX, 86, 46-48 *R*
viii, 71 Gṛhapati Sahasahputra VIII, 102 *D*
ix, 2 Gotama Rāhūgaṇa I, 74-93; IX, 31; 67, 7-9 *R*
x, 110 Godhā X, 134, 6-7 *R*
viii, 48 Gopavana Ātreya VIII, 73-74 *R*
viii, 12 Gosūkti Kānvāyana VIII, 14-15 *R*
v, 40 Gaurīvīti Śāktya V, 29; IX, 108, 1-2; X, 73-74 *R*
x, 92 Gharma Tāpasa X, 114 *D*
x, 159 Gharma Saurya X, 181, 3 *R*
iii, 8 Ghora Āṅgīrasa III, 36, 10 *R*
x, 54 Ghoṣā Kāksivati X, 39-40 *R*
ix, 52 Cakṣu Mānava IX, 106, 4-6
x, 140 Cakṣu Saurya X, 158 *D*
x, 19 Citramahā Vāsiṣṭha X, 122 *PRP*
x, 14 Cyavana Bhārgava X, 19 *PR*
viii, 68 Jamadagni Bhārgava III, 62, 16-18; VIII, 101; IX, 62; 65; 67, 16-18; X, 137, 6; 167 *R*

- x, 45 Jaya Aindra X, 180
 x, 63 Jaratkarna Airāvata X, 76
 x, 123 Jaritā Śārṅga X, 142, 1-2 *Mbh*
 x, 82 Jūhū Brahmajāyā X, 109
 x, 112 Jūti Vātaraśana X, 136, 1 *PRP*
 i, 1 Jetā Mādhucchāndasa I, 11 *R*
 x, 160 Tapumūrdhā Bārhaspatya X, 182 *D*
 x, 72 Tānva Pārthya X, 93 *PRP*
 viii, 47 Tiraśeī Āṅgīrasa VIII, 95-96 *R*
 iv, 2 Trasadasyu Paurukutsya IV, 42; V, 27;
 IX, 110 *R*
 viii, 56 Trita Āptya I, 105; VIII, 47; IX, 33-34; 102;
 X, 1-7 *PR*
 x, 46 Triśira Tvāṣṭra X, 8-9 *PR*
 viii, 18 Triśoka Kāṇva VIII, 45 *PRP*
 v, 42 Tryarūṇa Traivṛṣṇa V, 27; IX, 110 *R*
 x, 162 Tvaṣṭā Garbhakartā X, 184 *D*
 x, 5 Dakṣiṇā Prājāpatyā X, 107 *D*
 x, 26 Damana Yāmāyana X, 16 *R*
 x, 5 Divya Āṅgīrasa X, 107 *PRP*
 i, 10 Dīrghatamā Aucathya I, 140-164 *R*
 x, 83 Durmitra Kautsa X, 105 *R*
 x, 80 Duvasyu Vāndana X, 100 *R*
 ix, 20 Dṛḷhacyuta Āgastya IX, 25 *R*
 x, 43 Devajāmayah Indramātarah X, 153 *D*
 x, 130 Devamuni Airammada X, 146
 Devarāta Vaiśvāmītra (see Śunakśepa)
 ix, 23 Devala Kāśyapa IX, 5-24 *PRP* (*Mbh.*)
 iii, 6 Devavāta Bhārata III, 23 *R*
 iii, 7 Devaśravā Bhārata III, 23 *R*

- x, 27 Devaśravā Yāmāyana X, 17 *R*
 x, 58 Devāh X, 51, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9; 53, 1-3, 6-11 *D*
 viii, 3 Devātithi Kāṇva VIII, 4, 21 *R*
 x, 78 Devāpi Ārṣṭiṣeṇa X, 98 *PRP* (*Mbh*)
 viii, 65 Dyutāna Māruta VIII, 96 *D*
 v, 14-a Dyumna Viśvacarṣaṇi Ātreya V, 23 *PRP*
 viii, 63 Dyumnika Vāsiṣṭha VIII, 87 *PRP*
 x, 124 Drona Śārṅga X, 142 (*Mbh*)
 ix, 51 Dvita Āptya IX, 103 *D*
 v, 10 Dvita Mṛktavāhā Ātreya V, 18 *PRP*
 v, 37 Dharuṇa Āṅgīrasa V, 15 *D*
 x, 12 Dhruva Āṅgīrasa X, 173 *D*
 x, 90 Nabhabprabhedana Vairūpa X, 112 *R*
 vi, 8 Nara Bhāradvāja VI, 35-36 *R*
 ix, 48 Nahuṣa Mānava IX, 101, 7-9 *R*
 viii, 17 Nābhāka Kāṇva VIII, 39-42 *R*
 x, 59 Nābhānediṣṭha Mānava X, 61-62 *R*
 viii, ii Nārada Kāṇva VIII, 13; IX, 104-105 *R*
 x, 70 Nārāyana X, 90 *R*
 ix, 25 Nidhruvi Kāśyapa IX, 63 *PRP*
 viii, 16 Nīpātithi Kāṇva VIII, 34, 1-15 *R*
 viii, 41 Nṛmedha Āṅgīrasa VIII, 89-90; 98-99; IX, 27; 29 *R*
 viii, 67 Nema Bhārgava VIII, 100 *PRP*
 viii, 64 Nadhā Gautama I, 58-64; VIII, 88; IX, 93 *R*
 x, 153 Pataṅga Prājāpatya X, 177 *D*
 x, 105 Parameṣṭhi Prajāpati X, 129
 ix, 35 Parāśara Śāktya I, 65-73; IX, 97, 31-44 *R*
 i, 9 Paruccheṇa Daivodāsi I, 127-139 *R*
 viii, 10 Parvata Kāṇva VIII, 12; IX, 104-105 *R*

- ix, 9 Pavitra Āṅgīrasa IX, 67, 22-32; 73; 83 *PRP*
 x, 88 Paraśurāma Jāmadagni X, 110 *R*
 vi, 3 Pāyu Bhāradvāja VI, 75; X, 87 *R*
 viii, 6 Punarvatsa Kāṇva VIII, 7 *R*
 viii, 38 Purumiḷha Āṅgīrasa VIII, 71 *R*
 iv, 4 Purumiḷha Sauhotra IV, 43-44 *PR*
 viii, 42 Puruṣamedha Āṅgīrasa VIII, 89-90 *R*
 x, 74 Purūrava Aila X, 95, 1, 3, 6, 8-10, 12, 14, 17 *PR*
 viii, 36 Puruhanmā Āṅgīrasa VIII, 70 *PRP*
 viii, 20 Puṣṭigu Kāṇva VIII, 50 *PRP*
 viii, 46 Pūtadakṣa Āṅgīrasa VIII, 94 *PRP*
 x, 141 Pūraṇa Vaiśvāmītra X, 160 *R*
 v, 9 Pūru Ātreya V, 16-17 *PRP*
 i, 11 Pṛthu Vainya I, 148 *PR*
 viii, 26 Pṛṣadhra Kāṇva VIII, 56 *R*
 v, 33 Paura Ātreya V, 73-74 *PRP*
 viii, 9 Pragātha Kāṇva VIII, 1, 1, 2; 10; 48; 62-65 *R*
 x, 10 Pracetā Āṅgīrasa X, 164 *PRP*
 x, 105 Prajāpati Parameṣṭhi X, 129
 iii, 10 Prajāpati Vācyā III, 38; 54-56; IX, 84 *R*
 iii, 9 Prajāpapati Vaiśvāmītra III, 38; 54-56; IX, 101 *R*
 x, 161 Prajāvān Prājāpatya X, 183 *D*
 ix, 45 Pratardana Kāśīrāja IX, 96; X, 179, 2 *R*
 v, 21 Pratikṣatra Ātreya V, 46 *PRP*
 v, 24 Pratiprabha Ātreya V, 49 *PRP*
 v, 23 Pratibhānu Ātreya V, 48 *PRP*
 v, 22 Pratiratha Ātreya V, 47 *PRP*

- x, 20 Pratha Vāsiṣṭha X, 181 *PRP*
v, 38 Prabhūvasu Āṅgīrasa V, 35-36; IX, 35-36 *PRP*
v, 12 Prayasvantah Ātreya V, 20 *PRP*
viii, 69 Prayoga Bhārgava VIII, 102 *PRP*
viii, 19 Praskaṇva Kāṇva I, 44-50; VIII, 49; IX, 95 *R*
viii, 33 Priyamedha Āṅgīrasa VIII, 2, 1-40; 68; 69; 87; IX, 28 *R*
v, 43 Bandhu Gaupāyana V, 24, 1; V, 24; X, 57-60 *R* [Laupāyana]
v, 17 Babhru Ātreya V, 30 *R*
x, 4 Baru Āṅgīrasa X, 96 *PRP*
v, 32 Bāhuvṛkta Ātreya V, 44, 12; 71-72 *PRP*
viii, 45 Bindu Āṅgīrasa VIII, 94; IX, 30 *PRP*
v, 2 Budha Ātreya V, 1 *R*
x, 81 Budha Saumya X, 101 *PR*
x, 57 Bṛhaduktha Vāmadevyā X, 54-56 *R*
x, 98 Bṛhaddiva Ātharvāna X, 120 *PRP*
ix, 4 Bṛhanmati Āṅgīrasa IX, 39-40; X, 71-72 *PRP*
x, 62 Bṛhaspati Laukya X, 72
viii, 4 Brahmātithi Kāṇva VIII, 5 *R*
i, 5 Bhayamāna Vārsāgira I, 100 *R*
vi, 1 Bharadvāja Barhaspatya VI, 1-30; 37-43; 53-74; IX, 67, 1-3; X, 137, 1 *R*
viii, 28 Bharga Prāgātha VIII, 60-61 *R*
i, 7 Bhāvayavya I, 126, 6 *R*
x, 7 Bhikṣu Āṅgīrasa X, 117 *PRP*
x, 77 Bhiṣak Ātharvāna X, 97 *Mbh*
x, 138 Bhuvana Āptya X, 157 *D*

- x, 84 Bhūtāñśa Kāśyapa X, 106 *PRP*
 ix 37 Bhṛgu Vārūni IX, 65 ; X, 19 *PR*
 viii, 57 Matsya Sāmmada VIII, 67 *D*
 x, 29 Mathitah Yāmāyana X, 19 *R*
 ix, 17 Madhuechandāh Vaisvāmitra I, 1-10 ; IX, 1 *R*
 ix, 53 Manu Āpsava IX, 106, 7-9
 viii, 53 Manu Vaivasvata VIII, 27-31 *PR*
 ix, 49 Manu Sāmvaraṇa IX, 101, 10-12 *R*
 x, 67 Manyu Tāpasa X, 83-84 *D*
 ix, 29 Manyu Vāsiṣṭha IX, 97, 10-12 *R*
 i, 12 Marutah I, 165, 3, 5, 7, 9 *D*
 viii, 24 Mātariśvā Kāṇva VIII, 54 *R*
 x, 109 Māndhātā Yauvanāśva X, 134, 1-5 *R*
 viii, 58 Mānya Maitrāvaruṇi VIII, 67 *R*
 x, 82 Mudgala Bhārmyaśva X, 102 *R*
 x, 69 Mūrahanvān Vāmadevya X, 88 *R*
 ix, 33 Mṛlika Vāsiṣṭha IX, 97, 25-27 ; X, 150 *R*
 viii, 1 Medhātithi Kāṇva I, 12-13 ; VIII, 1, 3-29 ;
 2, 1-42 ; 32 ; IX, 2 ; 41-43 *R*
 viii, 23 Medhya Kāṇva VIII, 53 ; 57-58 *R*
 viii, 2 Medhyātithi Kāṇva VIII, 1, 3-29 ; 3 ; 33 *R*
 x, 142 Yakṣmanāśana Prājāpatya X, 161 *D*
 v, 30 Yajata Ātreya V, 67-68 *PRP*
 x, 106 Yajna Prājāpatya X, 130 *D*
 x, 23 Yama Vaivasvata X, 10, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12,
 14 ; 14 *PR(D)*
 x, 24 Yamī Vaivasvatī X, 10, 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13 ;
 154 *PR(D)*
 ix, 47 Yayāti Nāhuṣa IX, 101, 4-6 *R*
 viii, 70 Yaviṣṭha Sahasah Putrah VIII, 102 *D*

- x, 143 Rakṣohā Brāhma X, 162 *D*
 ix, 3 Rahūgaṇa Āṅgīrasa IX, 37-38 *R*
 v, 29 Rātahavya Ātreya V, 65-66 *PRP*
 ix, 19 Renu Vaiśvāmītra IX, 70; X, 89 *R*
 viii, 66 Rebha Kāśyapa VIII, 97 *R*
 ix, 26 Rebhasunū Kāśyapau IX, 99-100 *R*
 i, 8 Romaśā I, 126, 7 *R*
 x, 42 Laba Aindra x, 119
 x, 52 Luṣa Dhānāka X, 35-36 *R*
 i, 14 Lopāmudrā I, 179, 1-2 *R (D)*
 x, 166 Vatsa Āgneya X, 187 *D*
 Vatsa Kāṇva VIII, 6; 11 *PRP*
 ix, 39 Vatsapri Bhālandana IX, 68; X, 45-46 *PR*
 x, 79 Vamru Vaikhānasa X, 99 *R*
 x, 100 Varuṇa X, 124, 1, 5-9 *D*
 v, 11 Vavri Ātreya V, 19 *PRP*
 viii, 55 Vaśa Aśvya VIII, 46 *PRP*
 vii, 1 Vasiṣṭha Maitrāvaruṇa VII, 1-32; 33, 1-9;
 34-104; IX, 67; 90; 97, 1-3; X, 137, 7 *R*
 vii, Vasiṣṭhaputrāḥ VII, 33, 10-14 *R*
 ix, 10 Vasu Bhāradvāja IX, 80 82 *PRP*
 x, 18 Vasukarṇa Vāsukra X, 65-66 *R*
 x, 32 Vasukṛt Vāsukra X, 20-26
 x, 34 Vāsukra X, 28, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11
 x, 33 Vāsukra Aindra X, 27; 29
 ix, 34 Vāsukra Vasiṣṭha IX, 97, 28-30 *R*
 x, 36 Vāsukrapatnī Indrasnuṣā x, 28, 1
 x, 156 Vasumanā Rauhidaśva X, 179, 3 *R*
 viii, 34 Vasurocisa Āṅgīrasah Sahasram VIII, 34,
 16-18 *D*

- v, 5 Vasuśruta Ātreya V, 3-6
v, 15 Vasūyavah Ātreyaḥ V, 25-26 *PRP*
x, 101 Vāk Āmbhṛnī X, 125 *PRP*
x, 113 Vātajūti Vātaraśana X, 136, 2 *PRP*
iv, 1 Vāmadeva Gautama IV, 1-17; 18, 2-3, 8-13;
19-41; 45-48 *R*
x, 114 Viprajūti Vātaraśana X, 136, 3 *PRP*
v, 46 Vipra(or Vasu)bandhu Gaupāyana V, 24;
X, 57-60 *R* [Laupāyana]
x, 30 Vimada Aindra X, 20-26 *R*
x, 31 Vimada Prājāpatya X, 20-26 *R*
viii, 35 Virūpa Āṅgīrasa VIII, 43-44; 75 *R*
x, 49 Vivasvat Āditya IX, 13 *PR*
x, 144 Vivṛhā Kāśyapa X, 163 *D*
x, 150 Vibhrāt Saurya X, 170 *D*
viii, 40 Viśvaka Kārṣṇi VIII, 86 *R*
x, 65 Viśvakarmā Bhauvana X, 81-82
x, 65 Viśvamanī Bhauvan X, 81-82
viii, 52 Viśvamanā Vaiyaśva VIII, 23-26
v, 16 Viśvavārā Ātreya V, 28 *PRP*
v, 14 Viśvasāmā Ātreya V, 22 *PRP*
iii, 1 Viśvāmitra Gathinah III, 1-12; 24-32; 33,
1-3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13; 34-35; 36, 1-9, 11; 37-
53; 57-62; IX, 67, 13-15; X, 137, 5 *R*
x, 120 Viśvāvasu Gandharva X, 139
x, 163 Viṣṇu Prājāpatya X, 184 *D*
x, 8 Vihavya Āṅgīrasa X, 128 *PRP*
vi, 9 Vītahavya Āṅgīrasa VI, 15 *R*
v, 41 Vṛśa Jāna V, 2 *R*
ix, 28 Vṛṣagaṇa Vāsiṣṭha IX, 97, 7-9 *R*

- x, 39 Vṛṣākapi Aindra X, 86, 7, 13, 23
 x, 115 Vṛṣāṇāka Vatarasana X, 136, 4 *PRP*
 ix, 41 Vena Bhārgava IX, 85; X, 123 *PR*
 ix, 38 Vaikhānasāh Śatam IX, 66 *R*
 Vyaśva Āṅgīrasa VIII, 26 *PRP*
 ix, 31 Vyāghrapād Vāsiṣṭha IX, 97, 16-18 *R*
 vi, 5 Śaṁyu Bārhaspatya VI, 44-46; 48 *R*
 x, 9 Śakapūta Nārmeda X, 132 *R*
 vii, 2 Śakti Vāsiṣṭha VII, 32, 26-27; IX, 97, 19-21;
 108, 3, 14-16 *R*
 x, 25 Śaṅkha Yāmāyana X, 15 *R*
 x, 44 Śacī Paulomī X, 159 *D*
 x, 91 Śataprabhedana Vairūpa X, 113 *R*
 x, 149 Śabara Kāksivata X, 169 *R*
 viii, 8 Śaśakarṇa Kānva VIII, 9 *R*
 v, 51 Śaśvatī Āṅgīrasī VIII, 1, 34 *R (D)*
 x, 71 Śāryāta Mānava X, 92 *PR*
 x, 135 Śāsa Bhāradvāja X, 152 *PRP*
 x, 155 Śibi Ausinara X, 179 *R*
 x, 136 Śirimbiṭha Bhāradvāja X, 155 *R*
 ix, 16 Śisu Āṅgīrasa IX, 172 *PRP*
 ix, 18 Śunahśepa Ājigarti I, 24-30; IX, 3 *R*
 vi, 7 Śunahotra Bhāradvāja VI, 33-34 *R*
 v, 26 Śyāvāśva Ātreya V, 52-61; 81-82; VIII, 35-
 38; IX, 32 *R*
 x, 167 Śyena Āgneya X, 188 *D*
 x, 134 Śraddhā Kāmāyanī X, 151 *D*
 viii, 43 Śrutakakṣa Āṅgīrasa VIII, 92 *PRP*
 v, 45 Śrutabandhu Gaupāyana V, 24; X, 57-60 *R*
 [Laupāyana]

- v, 28 Śrutavit Ātreya V, 62 *PRP*
viii, 21 Śṛṣṭigu Kāṇva VIII, 51 *PRP*
x, 169 Saṁvanana Āṅgīrasa X, 191 *PRP*
v, 47 Saṁvarana Prājāpatya V, 33-34 *R*
x, 11 Samvarta Āṅgīrasa X, 172 *R (D)*
x, 28 Saṅkusuka Yāmāyana X, 18 *R*
x, 160 Satyadhṛti Vāruṇi X, 185 *D*
v, 35 Satyaśravā Ātreya V, 79-80 *PRP*
v, 20 Sadāpṛṇa Ātreya V, 44, 12; 45 *R*
viii 7 Sadhvarṇsa Kāṇva VIII, 8 *R*
x, 92 Sadhri Vairūpa X, 114 *R*
x, 1 Saptagu Āṅgīrasa X, 47 *PRP*
viii, 59 Saptavadhri VIII, 73 *R*
v, 34 Saptavadhri Ātreya V, 78 *R*
x, 66 Sapti Vajambhara X, 79-80 *D*
x, 158 Sapratha Bhāradvāja X, 181, 2 *PRP*
x, 85 Saramā X, 108, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11 *R*
x, 76 Sarvahari Aindra X, 96 *D*
i, 2 Savya Āṅgīrasa I, 51-57 *R*
v, 13 Sasa Ātreya V, 21 *PRP*
i, 4 Sahadeva Vārṣāgīra I, 100 *R*
x, 139 Sādhana Bhauvana X, 157 *D*
x, 125 Sārisṛkka Śārṅga X, 142, 5, 6 *Mbh*
x, 168 Sārparājñi X, 189 *D*
ix, 43 Sikatā Nivāvari X, 86, 11-20, 31-40 *D*
x, 3 Sindhuksit Praiyamedha X, 75 *R*
x, 47 Sindhudvīpa Āmbariṣa X, 9 *R*
viii, 44 Sukakṣa Āṅgīrasa VIII, 92-93 *PRP*
x, 107 Sukīrti Kākṣivata X, 131 *R*
v, 8 Sutambhara Ātreya V, 11-14 *PRP*